The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,159—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 4th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 30th September, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1881.

FOR RANGOON AND CHITTAGONG, VIA COCHIN.

S. S. BYCULLA, 1,464 Tons, about SATURDAY, 1st October, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th September, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 115

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	20th Oct.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	29th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	W.E. Thompson	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ahdown	10th „
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as und[illegible]

	both ways.	one way.	both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	6th Oct.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	22nd do.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,300	300	19th Nov.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	5th Jany.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle. Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ....Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

- BAITING NEEDLES.
- CLEARING RINGS.
- DISGORGERS.
- FLIES, Artificial.
- FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
- GAFF HOOKS.
- GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
- GUT, Salmon and Trout.
- GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
- GUT TRACES, single and double.
- HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
- HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
- LEAD SINKERS.
- LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
- PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
- REELS with secret checks.
- RINGS and KEEPERS.
- RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
- SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
- SILK for binding and mounting.
- SPOON BAITS.
- SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

[illegible]ETEL-NU[illegible] OR SUPAREE-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

A THOROUGH CLEANER of Teeth and gums, possessing all the Tonic Astringent Properties of preserving and beautifying the Teeth, imparting a sense of purity by correcting the unpleasant effects of decay or offensive breath.

Per Pot, As. 14.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN HAIR DOUCHE,

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article, for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from scurf and dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIN-VITÆ,

REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8 ; per case of two dozens 5-8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given by Mdlle. EMILIE DORE, assisted by her Sisters, Mdlles. LEOPOLDINE AND MARIE,

ON

WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH SEPTEMBER, AT 5-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture.........Messrs. Thomas and Wilfred Waite.
2. F. de Suppé ....Duo de Boccacio...Mdlles. Emilie and Leopoldine.
3. L. Van Beethoven. Adelaide.......Mdme. E. Giesecke.
4. Giac. Meyerbeer. Prophet ....Mdlle. Emilie.

An Interval of 10 Minutes.

1. Overture........Messrs. Thomas and Wilfred Waite.
2. F. de Suppé ....le Diable Surterre. Mdlle. Leopoldine.
3. Abt ....Soon will it pass away ....Mdme. E. Giesecke.
4. Fuchs ....Schiffers Grushz ..Mdlle. Emilie.

Mdlle. MARIE DORE will play the accompaniments on the Piano.

Doors open at 5 p. m., Concert to commence at 5-30 p. m. [illegible] admission 1 rupee by payment at the door.

DAVIS' LONDON SADDLERY, &c.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above goods just received.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th September to 11th October, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that the heirs and creditors of the late RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY MOTEEWALLA, who died on or about the 26th day of August, 1881, have, by a Goojratee writing bearing date the 5th day of September, 1881, authorised us to collect the deceased's outstanding and to adjust and settle the claim of his creditors and pay them proportionately. We therefore hereby require all persons who may be indebted to the said deceased to pay to us all the sums due by them in the office of Mr. NUSSERWANJEE ASPUNDIARJEE, Apollo Street, No. 6, within fifteen days ; and all the creditors to come and sign the said agreement, otherwise their claim shall be excluded from the said distribution, and such steps as we may be advised will be taken against the debtors to enforce the claims against them.

બાં૦ નસરવાનજી અશપનીઆરજીની સહી.
(*i. e.*) NUSSERWANJEE ASPUNDIARJEE.
બાં૦ ફરામજી બરજોરજી ચાતલીવાળાની સહી.
(*i. e.*) FRAMJEE BURJORJEE, CHEASEMAN.
MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE MEHTA.
Bombay, 24th September, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive sealed TENDERS from DISTILLERS in any part of India for the supply of about 20,000 Imperial gallons of RUM, 5° over proof ; deliverable at several stations at cost and risk of the Contractor, for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1882, and terminating on 31st March, 1883.

The Tender should exhibit the rate, or price, per Imperial gallon of Rum of the best quality, 5° over proof (exclusive of Government duty) deliverable at the said stations, free of all charges or expenses to the Commissariat Department other than the price per gallon specified in the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to 1 p. m. of the first November, 1881, at which hour they will be opened by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at the office of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, printed Forms of Tenders with conditions showing quantities and any information they may require connected with the Contract.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 20th Sept. 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p. m. in October next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1882-83 :—

Bombay. Poona. Kurrachee. Hydrabad.	CARRIAGE for the conveyance of Funeral parties, &c., and COFFINS under Schedule No. 3.	On 17th October 1881.
Bombay. Poona. Ahmednagar. Belgaum. Ahmedabad. Deesa. Mhow. Neemuch. Nusseerabad. Kurrachee. Hyderabad.	WOODEN ARTICLES, COPPER, IRON and TINWARE and CROCKERY and CHINAWARE under Schedule No. 4.	On 17th October 1881.
	LEATHER, BAMBOO and RATTAN ARTICLES and EARTHENWARE under Schedule No. 5.	Do.
	CATTLE EQUIPMENTS, HORSE LINE GEAR, and COMMISSARIAT DEAD-STOCK under Schedule No. 8.	On 19th October 1881.
Bombay. Poona. Kurrachee.	FISH SALTED, &c., under Schedule No. 6.	Do.
Belgaum. Ahmedabad. Deesa. Mhow. Neemuch. Nusseerabad. Kurrachee. Hyderabad. Malegaon.	HIRED CAMELS and BULLOCKS under Schedule No. 7.	Do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 28th Sept. 1881.

NATIVE JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD AND SILVER SWAMY JEWELLERY.

LOCKETS, NECKLETS, BRACELETS.
BANGLES, RINGS, PINS.
STUDS, LINKS, SOLITAIRES.
WAIST BELTS, BUCKLES, CHAINS.
EARRINGS, EAR-DROPS, BROOCHES.
THIMBLES, LOCKET-SLIDES.

SILVER CUTCH WORK.

TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
MUFFINEERS AND SALTS.
CUPS, SALVERS, VASES.
KNIFES, FORKS, SPOONS.
CARD, CIGAR, AND CIGARETTE CASES.
TOBACCO, FUSSEE AND BISCUIT BOXES.

Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

- Broad Arrow.
- Field.
- Fun.
- Graphic.
- Home News.
- Illustrated London News.
- Illustrated Police News.
- Illustrated Sporting News.
- Judy.
- Land and Water.
- Life.
- Lloyds' Weekly Newspaper.
- Mail.
- News of the World.
- Overland Mail.
- Pall Mall Budget.
- Penny Illustrated Paper.
- Public Opinion.
- Punch.
- Queen.
- Reynold's Weekly News.
- St. James's Budget.
- Saturday Review.
- Spectator.
- Times (Weekly Edition).
- Truth.
- Weekly Irish Times.
- World.

COOPER & CO., Fort, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Saumur...	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.		
34 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.		
40 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.		
50 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry ; exquisite flavour.		
50 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.		
34 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE	...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.		
41 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE...	Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.		
32 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE	...Fine quality...	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.		
35 0	Sparkling ... HOCK	...Superior quality...	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.		
42 0	Sparkling ... HOCK	Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.		
38 0	Sparkling ... BURGUNDY	...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR IRISH TABLE-LINEN.

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

	Rs. a.
Best Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit any size table, most useful for Messes, &c., neat centres with handsome borders, per yard	7 0
Table Napkins to match cloths, in several qualities—	
23 by 23, per doz. ...at Rs. 9 0 and	12 8
26 by 26, do. ...at Rs. 13 0, 16 0 and	20 0
D'Oyleys Fringed	9 0

TOWELS FOR BATH AND GENERAL USE.

	Doz. Rs. a.
Fine White Honeycomb, Strong and Durable	10 0
Extra Large	15 0
White Linen Damask	16 0
White Huckaback, fine, thin and [illegible] soft	24 0
White Cotton Turkish Bath Towels	20 0
Extra Large	30 0
White Cotton Turkish Bath Blankets, each	6 0
Brown Linen Turkish Bath Towels	20 0
Extra Large	30 0

CASH'S PATENT ROUGH TOWELS, each Rs. 3-4.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. galls. or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

We are now registering orders for the above. The first supply is expected about the middle of October next.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH and LORD have just RECEIVED and opened their NEW STOCK for the Cold Season. Each Department of their well-known Establishment is now well-supplied with the NEWEST GOODS from the Home Markets, and an inspection is politely invited. Patterns and Catalogues with simple instructions for Self-measurement forwarded to Mofussil Patrons on application.

8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HELMETS ! HELMETS ! !

HOAR & CO.'S IMPROVED SHIKAR OR HUNTING HATS.

	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound, with wide Brim, a useful District Hat	14 0
The same shape, covered with White Duck	14 0
Extra quality, made with double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill	14 8
Extra Stout, with double Cork Body	16 0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish	22 0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above	12 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Light Drab Felt, Shikar Shape	9 8
Drab Felt Helmets	12 8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band	18 0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Drab Felt, light, good shape and perfect protection	14 0
Grey Felt on Pith Body, very pretty shape, good protection, light, and finished in the best style	12 8

THE TERAI HAT.

Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape.—Ladies'	18 0
Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape.—Gents'	18 0

THE TURBAN TERAI.

A New, Soft, Double Felt Hat, on the Terai principle, with raised outside Turban, giving increased ventilation and extra protection	20 0

PITH HELMETS,
THE BEST QUALITY SOLID MADE.

Boys' or Girls'	4 0
Ladies' Riding	6 0
Gents' Shooting	6 0

Prompt Cash, Discount Two annas in the Rupee.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue posted on application.

HOAR & CO., 3 Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON 1881-82.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce the engagements of Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. J. S. HEWITT, and Mr. J TURNER.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, at their auction rooms, at 1 p.m.

30 bales grey drill 14lbs.
3 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases coloured prints.
10 iron safes of different sizes.

Elegant and beautiful earthenware, such as water jugs, garden bricks, flower pots, flower vases, and other garden and table ornaments.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 27th September, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of grain sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway goods depot, Wari Bunder.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place,

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th September, 1881.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

are the standard for weighing in all leading communities. Made in

VERMONT, AMERICA,

Their use is universal, their approval unqualified.

For delicate adjustment and durable workmanship they are unsurpassed.

HAND POWER AND WIND-MILL PUMPS and Agricultural Implements.

H. BALLANTINE, AGENT.
3, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—Lt. Col. Warrington, wife, and 2 children stayed at Hamilton's Hotel for 4 days. Every thing first class, management first-rate, Hotel very clean and comfortable, attendance good and cooking excellent.—H. H. C. WARRINGTON, Lt. Col., 13th Regt. M. I., Mazagon, July 29th, 1881.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

FOR HIRE, several First-class full-sized BILLIARD TABLES at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a PONY, up to weight, belived to be sound. Fast across country and an excellent jumper., X. Y. Z., care of Printer.

FOR SALE, a VICTORIA, nearly new, with Arab Horse and harness (turnout complete). Apply C., care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

CHAMPAGNE for PRINCES and SENATORS.—Goldlack : Rs. 50, Quarts ; Rs. 52, Pints. Sole agents, SIGG-SULZER & Co.

BATH TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED a pair of first-class, well-trained TONGA PONIES. Full sized PEGUS preferred. Apply "W. W.," Godhra, Panch Mahals.

LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS.—Mrs. STEPHENS is prepared to SUPPLY really good TIFFINS at a moderate charge.—Mrs. STEPHENS, Proprietress.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ON and after the 1st October next the business of my Agency, as BAZAAR AGENT, will be carried on under the name of MANECKJEE & Co.—E. MANECKJEE.

LOST in a buggy SCOTT'S P[illegible] Vol. I, with a Berlin-work card-board book-[illegible] inside. Whoever will bring the same to F. FISCHER [illegible] will be REWARDED.

FOR SALE, at the Alexandra Mills, Ch[illegible] poogly, one STEAM BOILER, 7'-6" diameter, 2[illegible] long, two flues, working pressure 50 lbs., Complete; ma[illegible] HICK HARGREAVES and Co.

BARGAIN.—Handsome PONY, light English DOG-CART, silver plated harness, and new stable appurtenances complete. Pony, 5 years, quiet in harness or saddle, and has carried a lady. A. B., *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—WANTED, from the 1st Nov[illegible] ber, a Head Compositor for the High Court[illegible] Salary about Rs. 60. Apply to the Registrar, Hi[illegible] Appellate Side. Edward Fulton, Registrar. 24t[illegible]

FOR SALE, light pony or gal[illegible] built on Bamboo principle, with [illegible] very strong and well-made. Price[illegible] SORABSHAW DALAL, Head Cle[illegible]

SODAWATER MA[illegible] OTHERS.—The Indi[illegible] are prepared to receive [illegible] in this Country. Ap[illegible] Agents.

WANTE[illegible] (nati[illegible] cal experie[illegible] remunerat[illegible] to C., ca[illegible]

F[illegible]

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.
Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 30th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 21st September, 1881.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or six shillings and three pence per share, and will be payable on or after the 30th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the books of the Bank on the 20th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 21st September, 1881.

[illegible] MBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is he[illegible] by given, that Mr. WALTER SCOTT RESIGN[illegible] his APPOINTMENT, THIS DAY, as Engineer and [illegible] anager of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited. [illegible] th the said Company.

All communications connected w[illegible] should, from this date, be addressed to his successor, Mr. LOUIS PENNY.

WALTER SCOTT,
LOUIS PENNY.
Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.

(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses very clearly written) to the AGENT of the Oriental Bank, Calcutta, " for credit to the Game Bird Fund." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

PORTABLE ENGINES

BY MESSRS. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH.

12	H. P., Single Cylinder,	Rs. 4,110	nett.
10	„ „ „	„ 3,520	„
8	„ „ „	„ 3,040	„
6	„ „ „	„ 2,590	„

N.B.—Double Cylinder Engines of 8, 10 and 12 H. P. Rs. 365 extra.

BURN & COMPANY,
Howrah Iron Works Howrah.

JOSEPH LAUTER, V. S.,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL BAVARIAN CENTRAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, MUNICH,

MAY be consulted daily between 6 and 10 a. m. at his Stables, No. 87, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla, and between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., at 30, Elphinstone Circle, E.

EXCELLENT REFERENCES.

Outstation communications promptly attended to.

JUST PUBLISHED.

HAND-BOOK OF THE INDIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Contents.

List of Indian Gold Mining Companies.
Alphabetical List of Directors.
List of Mining Engineers.
Rules for Gold Mining Leases in Madras.
Rules for Mining Leases in Mysore.

Cash, 1 Rupee, postage, 1 Anna extra.

HIGGINBOTHAM & CO., MADRAS.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES and LABOR for the several Factories of the Company during the coming cotton season. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together. Tenders will not be received after the fifth of October. 1881. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1881.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, Limited.

CODING OF TELEGRAMS.

ON an after 1st October next, the Company will place its Codes at the service of the public for the economical transmission of telegrams.

A very complete code has been compiled specially to meet the requirements of senders on social or business subjects, thereby affording facilities for cheap telegraphing which have not hitherto been available to those who are unprovided with private codes.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Company's offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, and Galle.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Manager, Eastern Branch.

ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY, NEW YORK,

Manufacture 3,000 clocks per day, of every description and at prices that

CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

SELLING AGENTS WANTED.

Managing Agent for India,
H. BALLANTINE.
3, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 28th September, 1881, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th September 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of from 200 to 800 Tons Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK TIMBER in Rafts of squared logs about 20' by 12" by 12" to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, at the rate of 5 tons per day, commencing from the date of the acceptance of the Tender.

Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic-feet delivered at the Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th [illegible] after which hour no Tender will be received. [illegible] be taken of any Tender unle[illegible] ompa[illegible] of Rs. 1,000 in cash [illegible] ment [illegible] ind himself to [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

WITH the exception of a rise of 10s. in Cocoanut-oil and a decline of ⅛ in French Rentes, there is no alteration of any kind in Reuter's telegram which we have not already noticed. We learn from private sources, however, that Bar Silver, which Reuter continues to quote at 51⅝d., has recovered to 11-16d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	5,33,098
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	43,475
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	2,98,867
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	7,509
Loans	Dec.	,,	4,37,615
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	8,80,819
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	57,007
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	4,24,520

These movements are the reverse of favourable, as showing an increase in the trade demand of about double of the reduction in the Cash Balance. There is evidently no chance of money getting much easier in the immediate future, and it seems questionable whether the Bank's rate will undergo any decline this side of the busy season.

EXCHANGE has been firmer to-day owing to the improvement in Bar Silver in London, and rates may be called 1-32d. higher all round. At the rise the Banks show more willingness to sell forward, and current rates for Bank Paper are now obtainable up to the end of the year. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 ⅛d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·12½.	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate is still quoted at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, but 60 days' sight drafts have receded to ⅞ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly quiet, with no business of any importance passing; but rates are no lower. On the contrary a slight advance has been in some cases obtained for suitable pieces. Fours at the close we call Rs. 101⅛ to 3-16; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 110¼ to ⅜.

The SHARE market, although not very active, has been very steady. Banks are the same as previously quoted. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 20 higher at Rs. 930, and Port Cannings Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 215. Press Companies are firm, and Mofussils have advanced Rs. 2½, Albert of Kurrachee Rs. 10, and Colaba Press Rs. 20. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quiet, and in two or three instances Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. The upward movement in Cotton, unaccompanied by any proportionate improvement in Goods and Yarns, is against the industry, and it seems by no means certain that the current half-year will turn out so favourably as the last.

COTTON has been very firm to-day, and dealers on the green have been asking an advance of Re. 1 and in some cases Rs. 2 per candy. The amount of business doing for export, however, is still very small owing to the difficulty in finding suitable quality, and it almost seems as if we should see a continuance of small transactions until fresh arrivals come in.

SEEDS are quiet at previous prices. In WHEAT there is still a large business passing, but prices are kept down by the existing level of homeward freights. Soft White is now quoted at Rs. 33 to Rs. 33-8 per candy.

FREIGHTS are still firm, and for Liverpool we quote weight at 45s., measurement at 42s. 6d., early shipment. Additional charters continue to be made daily, but the market shows no signs of giving way; in fact, if anything the tendency is still upwards. A 1,300 ton steamer, November-December loading, is reported to have been fixed for U. K. or Marseilles to-day at 40s., with the usual concessions.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet but steady. Owing to the position of the home markets, there is no tendency on the part of sellers to force business, but prices nevertheless give no indication of any improvement.

COALS are quiet at previous prices, no new business being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	930
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	215

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	10	400
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	560xd.
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	435
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	950
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,625
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	425
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	260
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	14	[illegible]
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	23	1,325
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	10	1,100
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	[illegible]	470
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	[illegible]	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	410
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	137
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	660
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	..	1,050
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,000
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	850
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	950
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	915
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	640
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,130
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,165
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,155
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	985
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,080-5
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,950
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	645
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,550xd
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	272½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,340
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,155
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	835
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	470
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,200xd.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	745
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1040
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	820

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	540
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c	170 160
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,425
Indian Guarantee [illegible]ship Associa-[illegible]	5,000	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
[illegible]e Co., Ld.	1,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]nding	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	noml.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	118
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	895
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	175
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	nml.

following cargo:—From Trieste.—52 packages, piece-goods, 64 packages glassware, 440 packages papers, 26 bales twist, 2 cases buttons, 2 cases wire, 201 barrels cement, 9 cases beads, 2 cases cheese, 1 case toys, 1 case cologne, 3 cases metalware, 9 packages ironware, 2 boxes jewellery, 2 cases musical instruments, 1 case medicine, and 7 casks beer. From Logos.—2 cases tobacco. From Cavallah.—4 cases tobacco. From Port Said.—3 cases glassware, 2 cases caps, and 1 box goldware. From Smyrna.—10 cases goods. From Aden.—3 boxes specie and pearls, 1 box gold, 44 packages gum, 36 packages, munjeet, 5 packages wax, 1 bundle gunnybags, and 2 packages mother-of-pearl shells.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Vorwaerts (s)	Marussig	Trieste, Sept. 1.
	Calcutta (s)	Phillips	Kurrachee, Sept. 21.
25	Arrow (s)	Ringhein	Cochin, Aug. 22.
	Jane Law	Alexander	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
26	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Ship Athena, Davies, to Moulmein.
Schooner Harmonie, Glat, to Bushire.
Steamer Burmah, Sleeman, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Knight of the Bath, to Port Said.
Steamer Vorwaerts, to China &c.
Steamer Gunga, to Brisbane.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
21	D. of Argyll (s)	Quine	London, Aug. 13.
	City of Venice (s)	Moffat	Liverpool, Aug. 20.
22	Castore (s)	Romano	Trieste, Aug. 16.
	Satara (s)	Morby	Camorta, Sept. 9.
	Siam (s)	Johnson	London, Aug. 11.
	Snowdon	Lewis	Liverpool, June 13.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21.—Steamers Flamingo, Scots Greys, Reliance, Curlew and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ships Blythswood and Ardmillan. A barque (numbers undistinguishable).

Sept. 22.—Steamer Chancellor. Ships Janet Cowan and Mary Stenhouse. Barque Dunnerdale.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine (s)—21 barrels pitch, Adomjee Bhoyjee; 11 cases umbrella, Framjee, Sands and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s)—50 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 290 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 5 cases whisky, Treacher and Co; 25 cases whiskey, Wallace and Co.

Rydal Hall (s)—100 cases copper sheets, Benn Ashley and Co; 100 cases sodawater bottles, Edward Bates and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clan Alpine (s)—10 cases old tom gin and 30 cases whisky, Dhunieebhoy Cowasjee.

Lady Octavia (s)—30 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 18 cases lamps, Muncherjee Pallonjee; 9 casks stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally; 10 runlets tar, Jeewajee Essajee; 262 cases old tom, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 16 cases writing papers, Jamasjee and Co; 70 packages tar and pitch, Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein; 16 boxes gunpowder, Mahamedally Noorbhoy; 32 packages earthenware, Soomar Veera.

Khiva (s)—2 puncheons old tom gin and 1 hogshead brandy, Treacher and Co.

Singapore (s)—100 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadom.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—337 cases claret, Treacher and Co.

FROM CLYDE.

Roumania (s)—30 cases rum and 5 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—210 cases champagne and 25 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—400 cwts wheat, Mottee Jaitha; 170 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, Mooltanchund Khoopchund; 450 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 125 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 40 bales wool, Rusoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 60 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 200 bales cotton, Khetsee Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, Khutowmull Tolaram.

James Watt (s)—244½ cwts poppyseed and 244½ cwts mustard seed, Benn, Ashley and Co; 640 cwts wheat, Mooljee Velljee; 400 cwts wheat, Velljee Coorpall; 6 bales hides, Bardlee Esmall; 2 bales hides, Peerbhoy Allarakhia; 4 bales hides, Peerbhoy Jan Mahomed; 37½ cwts wet dates, Panachund Anundjee.

Clan Alpine (s)—23 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Ancona (s)—1 case shawls, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia (s)—100 bales cotton, 40 bags coffee, and 16 bales hides and skins, The P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia (s)—101 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

Singapore (s)—15 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Roumania (s)—12,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s)—15 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

Black Watch (s)—12 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Mongolia (s)—200 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MESINA.

Singapore (s)—90 bales cotton, Govindjee Khoosall.

FOR PORT SAID.

Mongolia (s)—1542 packages tobacco, the P. and O. Co.

Knight of the Bath (s)—51,280 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mongolia (s)—65 bundles tobacco and 2 bags rice, the P. and O. Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mongolia (s)—26 bundles shawls, the P. and O. Co.

FOR SMYRNA.

Mongolia (s)—21 packages showls and 3 bags nuts, the P. and O. Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mongolia (s)—29 cases silk and 31 bales carpets, the P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kerbella (s)—150 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co; 186 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

183-71—Tobin and R.—the L. B. and M. Bank vs. Hajee Aboo Talab Behany.
683-76—Tobin and R.—the L. B. and M. Bank vs. D. Davis.
691-76—Tobin and R.—the L. B. and M. Bank vs. E. J. David.
133-77—Tobin and R.—the L. B. and M. Bank vs. Javermull Bhundaree.
156-77—Tobin and R.—the L. B. and M. Bank vs. Damodhur Luckmedas.
218-77—Tobin and R.—the L. B. and M. Bank vs. Framjee Sorabjee Broacha.
239-80—Tobin and R.—the L. B. and M. Bank vs. Muncherjee Shapurjee Luskry.

Motion for hearing.

324-81—Crawford and B.—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and others vs J. Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and O., Hearn C. and L—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.
589-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapurjee and T. and Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kesowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L—Part heard.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Premjee vs Bhimjee Ghirdhur and others—J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.
495-80—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdul R. Hajee, Allaniki vs T. Hendersonand others—Craigie, L. and O.
499-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chatterbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Gooroo Harinarayen Gungadass Mathooradass Bawa, deceased, —Tyabjee and D.—Balakdasjee Gooroo Gungadassjee Bawa vs Ramchurundasjee Gungadass Bawa—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bawajee Gungadasjee Mathooradasjee Ramdasjee, deceased—Crawford and B—Ramcharundasjee Gungadasjee Bawa vs Balakdasjee Bawa Gooroo Gangadasjee Bawa—Tyebjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disaosal.

Short Causes.

575-80—Tyabjee and D.—Jumnadass Bapoojee vs Bhikubhoy Samuldass and others.—Part heard.
308-81—In person—Cursetjee Byramjee Bhabha vs Dhunbai and others—In person.
322-81—Hore, C. and B.—Maneck Canjee and others vs Kesowjee Jadowjee—Smith and F.
327-81—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Talub Arbee and another vs Zalukhabai and others.—Hore, C. and B.
353-81—In person—Mahadew Narryen Pandit vs Framjee Ardesir Wadia.
357-81—J. Macfarlane—Hurridass Soonderdass and others vs Runchord Purmanandass.
359-81—Hore C. and B.—The Bank of Bombay vs Ootumjee Bhimjee.
363-81—In person Jaitha Akhai—vs Canjee Walljee—In person.
368-81—Smith an F.—The National Bank of India vs Vussonjee Jairam.
370-81—Craigie, L. and O.—R. A. Willis and others vs. Ebrahim Passyanee—R. M. Sayani.

Long Causes.

151-80—Hearn, C. and L.—Kessowjee Naik vs Sakurchund Nagurdass—Jefferson B. and D., Payne and G—Tobin and R.—Part heard.
281-81—Smith and F.—Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazi vs Beebee Nessa—Tobin and R.
535-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Cursonjee Hunsrajee and others vs. Gungachuram Shivparsad and others—Tobin and R.
319-81—Shapurjee and T.—Jugiewandas Purmanundass vs Roopa Prema—M. M. Munshi.
320-[illegible]—Crawford and B.—John Graham and others vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and another—Hore C. and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Auchinleck, Captain, R. A., from leave, from Poona.

Barlow, Captain, R. E., on leave, from Taungoo.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Hogg, Col., 12th Bombay N. I., from leave, from Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 26.

[illegible]en, Lieut.-Col., the Devonshire Regt., on duty, [illegible] Jullunder.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 26.

[illegible] Lieut., 11th Bombay N. I., from leave, to [illegible]

[illegible]FENBERG
[illegible]'S UTERINE
[illegible]ICON,
[illegible] Years by the most [illegible]men. Physicians [illegible]is medicine in [illegible]ESS, and all [illegible] It cures [illegible]LITY, [illegible]re in [illegible]li-

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MCDONALD—Sept. 26, at the Scottish High School, Byculla, of dentition, Henriətta Conder, the infant daughter of James McDonald.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOGGAN—September 19th, at Fort Shubkuddur, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. H. Hoggan, of a son.

PALMER—September 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Alfred Palmer (late of Exeter), of a daughter.

PLATTS—September 17th, at Dacca, the wife of F. T. Platts, Esq., of a son.

RABBITT—September 14th, at Mecan Meer, the wife of Mr. Walter Rabbitt, P. W. Department, of a son.

WOOD—September 21st, at Woodbroke House, Monghyr, the wife of Harry Wood, Audit Department, E. I. Ry., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON—LYNCH—September 22nd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Delbore Macarthy, Latham Blacker, second son of Richard Hamilton, Esq., Co. Down, Ireland, to Elizabeth (Kitty), eldest daughter of Dr. Lynch, Calcutta.

PEDLEY—BISTEGHI—September 22nd, at Ercaud, Charles Phillipps Pedley, eldest son of the late Thomas Humphrey Pedley, formerly of Stubbing Court, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, to Edwina Brizzi-Bisteghi, fourth daughter of Scipion Brizzi-Bisteghi, of Bologna, Italy.

DEATHS.

ADDERLEY—September 20th, at Tuticorin, Madras Presidency, Frederick Adderley.

ADLEY—On board the British Yeoman, at Sea, by a fall from aloft while in the execution of his duty, Seyer Walter Adley, eldest son of late William Adley, Master Mariner, aged 19 years.

SCOTT—September 18th, at Kampside, Kurseong, Harry Dennistoun, the infant son of G. W. Dennistoun Scott, aged 2 months and 28 days.

SHURBOURNE—September 20th, at Jhelum, Emma Augusta, the beloved wife of Mr. C. R. Shurbourne, Stores P. N. S. Railway, of child-birth (prematurely).

WATT—September 12th, at Dessoie Tea Estate, Jorehaut, Assam, of heat apoplexy, Thomas Watt, Manager.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1881.

THE rejection by the Boers of the Convention is undoubtedly a step of serious import, but there is no reason to suppose that it is intended to lead to a renewal of the war. It will probably lead to a re-opening of the tiresome negotiations recently concluded; and no doubt the Boer statesmen imagine that they can procure some modification of the conditions embodied in the document which they have refused to ratify. A telegram from Durban of the 24th September, published yesterday, stated that at the opening of the Volksraad the President made a speech expressing his dissatisfaction with the Convention, and stating his belief that the British Government would be "compelled" to modify it. No hint is given as to the points upon which the modification is desired. We published in our issue of yesterday a synopsis of the Convention, and upon glancing through the document, it is pretty evident that the article most likely to be objected to is the 18th, in which the duties of the Resident are set forth, and that official is constituted the protector-general of the natives. The liberty most prized by the Boer is that of larrupping his own nigger. If by a renewal of negotiations the more advanced section of the Boer politicians can secure a larger measure of this special liberty, their object, we suspect, will be fully attained. The Volksraad is evidently desirous of following the example set by the House of Lords on a recent occasion, in the hope that some at least of the amendments upon which it set store will be conceded by Mr. Gladstone. No doubt it will get something, if it be pertinacious enough; but we doubt if it will get much, for after all Mr. Gladstone is master of the situation, and the Boers must know it in their hearts. If the Convention, in one form or another, be not ultimately accepted, the Queen's sovereignty revives. Her Majesty's troops are in possession of the strong places, and are the only organised force in the country. Clearly a *non possumus* policy will not avail in this case. It is annoying, no doubt, to find that an arrangement which was entered into on our side at the cost of a little *amour propre* should fall through owing to the foolish exigencies of those whom we abstained from thrashing into acquiescence in any terms we might have chosen to impose. Still, the annoyance need not be very serious. The Boers would be very ill-advised indeed to push matters to extremities and re-open the war, and we cannot suppose that they have any intention of doing so.

WE pointed out the other day, in connection with the contemplated local extension of the Department of Agriculture, how meagre and often inaccurate are some of the statistics supplied in the annual Administration Reports of this Presidency. In 1872 the Government of India, to ensure uniformity in statistical returns, enjoined on all local and provincial Administrations the adoption of new statistical tables as per form prescribed by them. These tables have accordingly been appended to the annual reports since 1872-73. Few readers of Administration Reports have the patience to go through these statistical returns; but any one who has the curiosity to examine them with a view to extract any valuable information therefrom, turns back from them disappointed. One of the most vital questions of the day, for instance—one in which the statesman in India, no less than the ordinary tradesman, is interested—relates to the total food supply of the country. What is the total food supply of India? This question resolves itself into the question of the produce of food in each Presidency, and that, furthermore, into the question of the supplies of each district. Similar information is needed in respect of the Native States. Taking, however, for the present, British districts of our own Presidency, we doubt if any of our district collectors are able to tell us, within approximate limits, what is the quantity and value of the food produce of the districts under their charge, what is the consumption of the people, and what is the surplus stock left at the end of the year to meet a threatened scarcity, drought, or famine. It may not be the collector's fault, but there is nevertheless the broad fact that on a vital question, on the right determination of which depends the welfare or woe of millions of people, tolerably correct or reliable data cannot be had. Even the compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer* has not been able to give the statistics of food supply in all [illegible] two or three districts. The fact is such [illegible]ics are not to be had. No wonder, then, that even the Famine Commission should be left to guess, or form a vague general idea to the stocks and surplus food produce of each of the large divisions of India. The Commission tells us that, from rough estimates made from data of which the best it can say is that "we hope to see them more accurately established," the increased production of the country has kept pace with the requirements of a growing population. Now we need no Famine Commission to tell us this. We all know that in ordinary years, with a fairly favourable season, India is not only able to produce food sufficient for its own population, but to leave, over and above what is actually consumed, surplus stocks to meet any immediately threatened contingency. We know, moreover, that large tracts of land may yet be brought under profitable culture, and that with improved methods and extended irrigation, there is reason to believe that increased production may yet be secured. What we wish the Government to tell us, however, is whether and how far the fears entertained in well-informed and influential quarters are well founded—the fears that in many parts of the country lands set apart for the grazing of cattle have been turned into arable lands, to an extent which scarcely leaves good culturable land available for the supply of the future needs of an increasing population. Such fears admit of being easily allayed by a careful compilation of statistics. And no time, we think, is more suitable for this than the present. The period after the famine may be made the starting point of more complete and accurate statistical inquiries, as was done in Great Britain some four-and-thirty years ago. Mr. Caird tells us that statistics in the United Kingdom began to be collected from the time of the potato famine of 1847 in Ireland. "Not for twenty years" were there any [illegible] returns from Great Britain. After [illegible] perseverance I succeeded in obtaining a Resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which were in consequence carried out for the first time in 1867, the collection of the returns being made by the officers of the Inland Revenue, and their arrangement for publication by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade;" and fourteen years' repetition of the inquiries has supplied the officers of the Inland Revenue with such a fund of information as to admit of no question as to the substantial accuracy of their returns. It is not therefore too much to presume that an era of correct agricultural, vital, and economic statistics may dawn upon this country by the starting into life of the Agricultural Department.

We may here briefly indicate the directions in which steps may be taken to ensure more correct and complete returns, since it is hardly necessary to repeat that upon their completeness and accuracy will depend the public view of the prospects of every coming year in India—prospects in which the Government, no less than the mercantile and general public, are interested. As a first step, the present returns of rainfall in every district require to be more accurately framed. Old and ricketty rain-gauges now in use in some districts must be replaced by new and improved gauges, and arrangements must be made for a regular registration of the gauge indications by responsible persons, and not through the agency of office sepoys or pattiwallas as is often the case now. Government, indeed, supplies us with weekly season reports purporting to convey information to the public about rainfall, state of crops, prices of food grains, &c. We have no wish to condemn these reports, but the best thing we can say of them is that a great deal of paper and printing is wasted upon them. At all events the reports might be made to subserve the ends of statistical inquiry much better than they do at present. Any one who examines these weekly season reports a little closely will find, first, that the record of rainfall given in them has reference to the fall only at the head-quarters of the district, and secondly, that it gives the total fall of the week. But the rainfall at the head-quarters affords, we submit, a most inadequate measure of the rainfall of the entire district, which contains some eight or ten talukas or sub-divisions, each covering an extensive tract of country. Again, it is not an unfrequent phenomenon of rainfall in this country that a sudder station may be blessed with a full average rainfall, while talukas of the district may be without a drop of rain, so that plants may wither, and crops may be destroyed there, though the sudder station may be all the same for such deficient fall in the talukas. Then, again, what is of much importance to the steady growth of crops and a bountiful harvest is a *seasonable* rainfall, more than a sudden and excessive downpour. Half an inch of rain every day for a week, for instance, assists a healthy growth much better than a sudden downpour of four inches of rain in a single day. These phenomena the season reports do not, it may be seen, well record. The same remarks apply to cultivation returns, and to crops and prices. Nobody in the district, so far as we are aware, is responsible for correct returns as to cropped areas devoted to wheat, bajri, peas, orchard produce, drugs and narcotics, condiments, starches, oil-seeds, dyes, cotton, fibres, &c. We make bold to say that the figures given under these heads in the tables for agricultural statistics, according to the forms prescribed by the Government of India, are mere guesswork, put down according to the fancy of the village kulkarni. They cannot stand the test of a moment's examination, the fact being that there is no organized agency to look after the work, and nobody to check the figures. As to prices of food grains published every week, one is at a loss to make out whether they are retail or wholesale prices, and whether they are the prices ruling at the sudder station of the district against which they are marked, or the average of the taluka's prices. All these circumstances, trifling as they may at first sight appear, cause variations in prices. Unless the varying causes are recorded, prices of grains in a district afford no better indication of its economic condition than the figures of rainfall. Another element in determining the question of the quantity and value of the food grains in a district is the average yield per acre of its staple products. This is usually done by means of crop experiments conducted in a haphazard manner, which afford no scientific basis to work upon. In short, until the Statistical Department is organized as a special and distinct agency well trained to its work, there is little hope of problems such as those of food supply and home produce, of surplus stocks, prices, and economic condition meeting with their proper solutions. If the proposals of the Famine Commission lead to the organization of a trained special agency such as we advocate, and which will supply the requirements of modern statistical science, the Commission will, we consider, be looked upon as having done no small service to India, since no better way can be suggested of setting at rest many economic questions of the highest importance which at the present moment are matters of controversy in the absence of correct statistical data.

THE vigorous effort made by Mr. Parnell to defeat the candidature of the Liberal who stood at Tyrone for the vacancy caused by Mr. Litton's acceptance of office under the Land Act—with its result as notified since by telegram—should not escape the attention of those who are anxiously watching the result of the remedial measure. Mr. Parnell denounced Mr. Litton's conduct, in lending his services for the better administration of the Act, in the most unmeasured language. Mr. Litton had become a "hack," and had disclosed a greed for place and pension which ought to outlaw him from the good opinion of all honest men. The electors were urged to strike a blow at the coercive Government, and plump for the League policy of "abolishing" the rent as against the "Whig" policy of "fixing" it. "Reconcilement of the interests of the toiler in the field with the dweller in the castle" was pronounced impossible, and the electors were adjured to avenge upon the coercive Government the brutal imprisonment of Davitt and other leaders, the insults and degradation which had been heaped upon Ireland by the suspension of the Constitution, the savage attacks made upon their brethren in the other provinces by the armed constabulary of "Buckshot Forster," and the evictions, which were three times more numerous in Ulster than elsewhere, by voting against the Government candidate, and voting for the Rev. Harold Rylett. As our readers know, however, the "Government candidate" got the seat by a small majority *over the Conservative candidate,* the "Parnellite" coming in as a very bad third. This may be admitted to go some length in support of the view that there is a chance of the "agitators" in Ireland having the "renewed agitation" all to themselves.

OUT OF THE BEATEN TRACK IN MADAGASCAR.

A VISIT TO THE ANTANKARANA SAKALAVA.

FINDING myself at Nossi-bi at the commencement of August in this year, with no chance of getting away for two or three weeks, I determined to make a trip into the country of the Sakalavas on the north-east coast of Madagascar. From information kindly supplied to me by the French Commandant at Nossi-bi, I gathered that by far the most interesting and least-known country in the north of the island was that belonging to the Antankarana or "people of the rocks," which extends from Cape Amber to about 13° 30″ N. Lat. and is ruled over by Ratsimiare, an independent Sakalava king. The seat of Government of this small kingdom is a place called Ankarana, situated a few miles south of Mount Ambohitra. Thither I determined to make my way to visit King Ratsimiare in his own capital. By consulting the map I came to the conclusion that the best way to reach Ankarana would be to make a two days' trip by sea to Ifasy, and proceed from there over-land. Accordingly I engaged a good-sized lakan, or canoe, with four men, to whom I agreed to pay two francs a-piece per day, and their rice. I had some difficulty in getting [illegible] the Hovas and the Antankarana being always at war. However, with the kind assistance of the French authorities, I managed to procure four good men, and what was of great importance, an excellent interpreter. The name of the latter, who was a Roman Catholic, was Prosper, and he talked French, Malagashi, and Swahili fluently. As I was only going to make an eight or ten days' trip, I did not encumber myself with much baggage. I took, however, a few bright-coloured handkerchiefs and some American cloth to trade with in case the natives refused money, and also a large sheath-knife as a present for the king. All my preparations being made, I embarked in my canoe early on the morning of the second of the month. Although the mainland of Madagascar is well in sight of Nossi-bi, yet when we were all six seated in the canoe with our baggage, it looked anything but safe to put out to sea. However, fortune favours the brave, and we had not got very far out into the channel before a good stiff breeze sprang up and we sailed along bravely. Passing through the channel which separates Nossi-bi from the island of Nossi-comba, we reached the island of Nosifaly soon after noon, having had a splendid breeze with us from the start. Here I determined to camp for the night. Nosifaly is a small well-timbered island, separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. Here is a small village inhabited by Sakalavas, and the chief gave me a nice clean hut to sleep in. The people mostly talked Swahili, which they have picked up from the Arab traders, who have a small settlement on the mainland just opposite. The next morning I started at five o'clock, and steered north along the coast. We stopped for four hours in the middle of the day and landed on the mainland, but there was nothing much to see. Starting again at three o'clock we had a stiff breeze and shipped a good deal of water; still we were not much the worse for it, and evening brought us in safety to Ifasy. This is an important native trading place, and a good many Arab merchants live here. Having made arrangements with an Arab to look after my canoe in my absence, I started the next day for Ankarana. Our route lay over very rocky ground, and after trudging for four hours-and-a-half, when we halted for breakfast, I don't think we had done more than twelve miles. However, my men had not much to carry, as I had been told I could always buy food at the villages on the way. Prosper grumbled most because he had to carry my gun and cartridges. After breakfast we marched again from ten till twelve, and then rested till four. Starting again at four, we walked till nearly seven, when we reached a good-sized village called Manenbato. We had walked, I calculate, nearly thirty miles, a very good day's work considering it was done over rough country and under a hot sun. I saw but few birds during the whole day's march, and no wild animals with the exception of a wild cat (called by the natives haihay). There were, however, plenty of cattle grazing over the hills, quite wild enough to prove very awkward customers if you attempted to interfere with them. Fowls, eggs, and rice were plentiful at Manenbato, and I was able to make an excellent supper before going to sleep. The people were very friendly and very inquisitive, asking my men all manner of questions about me. They told me I was only about three hours' distant from the capital, so I determined to make an early start and reach it before noon. Accordingly the next morning I started after an early breakfast, and arrived in sight of the capital soon after ten. The country all round the capital is very rocky, and the town itself lies in a sort of basin surrounded on three sides by precipitous rocks. There is, however, abundance of timber on the hill-sides—in some cases, in fact, the trees seem to have rooted themselves in the solid rock. As soon as I arrived in sight of the village I sent Prosper forward to inform King Ratsimiare of my arrival and to request an audience of him. A lot of the natives came out to where I had halted, and questioned my men very closely as to the reason of my visit, without, however, I think, gaining much information. I had not to wait long before Prosper came back to say that the king would receive me at once at the conference tree in the middle of the village. So I set out there, accompanied by quite a large retinue, all the people being evidently anxious to see how the king would receive me. I found King Ratsimiare seated under a large tamarind-tree in the centre of the village, with about fifty armed men round him. A seat had been placed for me on his right hand, and when I approached, he rose, shook hands cordially, and motioned me to be seated. He spoke Swahili fluently, but my knowledge of that language being very limited, I soon had to carry on my conversation with him through the medium of Prosper. He asked me first if I had come to trade there, and when I told him "no," he said he was very sorry, as he was anxious for white traders to come into his country. He then asked if I was a praying man, and seemed relieved when told I was not. I explained that I was merely a traveller, and being anxious to see the country, had walked up from Ifasy. He could not understand why I had walked—why had I not come in a "filanjana" (the native palanquin)?—and when I told him that I preferred walking, he evidently did not believe me. He then inquired of Prosper if I was a rich man, and Prosper told him I owned thousands of cattle. I confess this statement rather surprised me, as I had no idea that I had any possessions of the sort; however, I thought it best not to contradict him, especially as the king seemed inclined to be more gracious in consequence of his statement. His majesty then turned the conversation to politics. He asked why the English preferred the Hovas to the Sakalavas; whether I had ever seen Queen Ranavalona; whether Queen Victoria loved her very much; and then he expressed his opinion that Queen Victoria did not know much of him, or she would love him too. I did not like to offend his majesty by telling him that in all probability Queen Victoria had never even heard his name, so I acquiesced. I then presented the king with a large sheath-knife I had brought with me as a present for him, and asked permission to remain in the capital for a few days. He replied that a house [illegible] be got ready [illegible] once, and that in the evening there [illegible] dance and plenty of toaka (rum). He then directed one of the chiefs to accompany me to my house, and the meeting broke up. My guide took me to a very neat, clean hut close to the king's palace. I at once ordered my boy, to go and procure some rice and fowls, and get something to eat ready, as I had had nothing since I left Manenbato, soon after six. They soon came back, shouting "ombi, ombi" (an ox, an ox), and sure enough, behind them came a fine bullock the king had sent as a present. Soon after some girls arrived, bringing a couple of geese, a couple of fowls, and a basket of cocoanuts and bananas—a good supply for six men! After a good meal of chickens and rice I started to walk round the village, having first, however, told my boy to kill the ox and have dinner ready before sunset. There was nothing very remarkable about the village beyond its picturesque position. The houses were mostly made of the zozoro (papyrus), neatly plaited together, and round all the more important ones there was a palisade of bamboos about seven feet high. Inside they are scrupulously clean, and would set a good example to many of our cottagers at home, could they see them. In almost every house there was a cask of rum, a good deal of which is brought up from the coast, and a good deal also manufactured on the spot. The natives manufacture rum from sugar-cane, seva (buddleia madagascariensis), and also from the Cape gooseberry (voanantryindiana). During my walk I met one of the principal Antankarana chiefs and got a good deal of information from him about the tribe. It seems they own about 800 square miles of country, and number about 20,000 souls. The country is full of caves, and many of these are used as dwelling places. They do not acknowledge Queen Ranavalona, though for a few years in the reign of the present king's father they paid an annual tribute to the Hovas. In religion they are a species of Deists, believing in one Supreme Spirit. They are also great believers in ghosts, which they call "lolo," and which are supposed to inhabit the caves and the denser parts of the forest. They have a priestly caste called "Onjatsy," whom they hold in great respect, and who possess the power of driving away the "lolos," if they make themselves too objectionable. They own lots of cattle, which flourish well on the short sweet grass which grows on the rocky slopes of the mountains. They cultivate sugar-cane (to make into rum), cocoanuts, bananas, rice (called by them "vary"), yams, and the rufia palm, from which they make mats and a sort of coarse cloth with which they clothe themselves. During the last few years the Arabs settled at Ifasy have opened up a considerable trade with them, but at present it is confined to dealing in bullocks. As, however, the forests abound in ebony, sandal-wood, and india-rubber, it will not, I expect, be long before they export these articles in addition to hides. On my return to my hut, I found great preparations for dinner, which, it seemed, I should have to eat in the presence of a goodly company. There were literally crowds round the house, and ceaseless was the chattering they kept up. They took special interest in the revolver I carried in my belt, and I foresaw I should have to keep a sharp watch on it and my gun, if I did not want them stolen. Soon after sunset, and just as I was finishing dinner, a sound of music reminded me that the king had told me there would be a dance in my honour; so having lighted a pipe, I proceeded once more to the conference tree. Here in the open space several large fires had been lighted, and the crowds of people looked very picturesque as they moved backwards and forwards in the flickering light. I found the king already arrived and seated on a mat, another mat being placed by his side for me. There was also a bottle of rum and a calabash full of water placed in front of us. The men now formed up for a dance. They were all armed with the long Malagash spear, but none of them had firearms. They all stood round in a circle and sang a verse of a song; then they went in turn into the ring, and danced wildly round, singing and flourishing their spears; and then all joined in a chorus. The solo singing, I fancy, was *ex tempore.* The women did not join in the dance at all, but sat apart, beating time with their hands, and every now and then they carried forward calabashes full of rum for the men to drink. His majesty kept plying me with the same potent spirit, and I had to drink a great deal more of it than I wanted. The women now came forward [illegible] stood in two rows opposite [illegible] melody, swaying their bodies all the time backwards and forwards; gradually, as they became excited, their lambas (cloths) were thrown aside, and they commenced another song. They looked very picturesque with their wild-looking heads of hair and excited gestures. They have long woolly hair, which they make stick out straight from the head in little nobs. After they had finished this song a man most grotesquely painted jumped in between them and danced a few times up and down the middle. Then the women screamed and ran away, and the men (who had hitherto been sitting down and beating time) jumped up and rushed forward, brandishing their spears as if to attack the newcomer, who bolted off down the village as fast as he could. I afterwards found out that he was supposed to represent a "lolo," come to carry off one of the women. After this there was a grand dance, in which both men and women joined; and then there was more rum. I now asked leave to retire, as it was past ten and I was very tired. The king promised to give me some guides the next day, as I proposed making an excursion to Mount Ambohitra, distant about four miles. On arriving at my hut, I found another mark of his majesty's thoughtfulness in the presence of a very pretty girl he had sent to keep house for me during my stay. The next morning I set out after a moderately early breakfast, prepared for a long day's tramp. I took Prosper and three of Ratsimiare's men with me, and left my own boys in the village to rest themselves after their debauch of the previous night. Mount Ambohitra, whither I first turned my steps, is a magnificent forest-clad mountain, about four miles from Ankarana. The summit is divided into three peaks, the highest being about 6,000 feet. My guides told me there was lots of game to be got in the neighbourhood, but as I had always heard that there was little or no sport to be had in Madagascar, I did not put much trust in their statement. The country was very beautiful owing to the great variety of the timber. Many of the trees I saw were quite unknown to me. I recognized, however, the tamarind, the mango (many enormous trees), ebony, sandal-wood, several kinds of acacia, cocoanuts and palms of several sorts, in special the beautiful traveller's palm, with its fanlike head (brania speciosa). I had seen fine specimens of this beautiful tree at Nossi-bi, but none to compare with those which I now saw on the slopes of Mount Ambohitra. In addition to these foresdt trees, there were many fruit-bearing bushes, such as the voavotoka, so common on the Zambesi, the pawpau, and on all sides bamboos raised their graceful heads. I walked till twelve, getting about half-way up the mountain, and then I rested in a delightfully cool cave till three, the time passing very pleasantly in listening to the wonderful yarns of my guides. During my morning's walk I had only shot a couple of lemurs and a bird I fancy is a species of ibis—white, with black points on the head, wings, and tail—called by the natives "voronosy." I saw very few birds in the forest, if I except the little green paroquets, which abounded. My guides told me that the caves on Ambohitra were inhabited by a strange beast called the "songombi," but though they were all quite certain of its existence, none of them had ever seen it. On subsequent inquiry I found that the "songombi" is a mythical beast corresponding to the "bunyip" of Australia. I was much struck when travelling in the far west of Queensland in 1879 to find the implicit belief the natives had in the existence of the "bunyip;" and here amongst the Sakalavas there is the same strange legend of the "songombi." Taking into consideration the undoubted Malay origin of both peoples, it may, I think, fairly be inferred that the legends are identical. I never saw any native in Australia who had seen the "bunyip," though it is generally described as living in the water and somewhat resembling a seal. I interviewed an old man at Ankarana who knew a man who had once seen the "songombi," and this is his account of it. He said a man belonging to the Beteilao tribe was on his way to visit some relatives at Ankarana, and when about eight miles from the village he saw coming out of a cave an animal about the size (as he described it) of a donkey, white with red spots all over it; and he was so frightened that he ran the whole way into the village, and told what he had seen. A party of men, accompanied by one of the "onjatsy" (priests), was at once sent out to capture the beast, but though they saw its footprints quite plainly, they could not find it. The time passed very quickly listening to the legends of my guides, and at three o'clock I made another start, this time turning down the mountain towards some swampy ground that looked a likely place for duck. The place did not belie its appearance, and I had an hour's good sport, bagging three couple of duck and a couple of big birds they call "vorombi," or sort of goose. In this marshy ground I also saw several handsome herons. The natives told me there was a little bird, very common here, they call "kitonotano," and which from their description I fancy must be the snipe, but I did not come across it. I got back to the village just after sunset, and very tired. I sent my bag to his majesty, and received an invitation to dine with him; but I excused myself as being too tired, and after an excellent dinner prepared by my housekeeper, I retired to rest. Next day my guides promised to take me to a place where there were lots of guinea-fowl, and we accordingly made an early start. I never saw a sign of a guinea-fowl, however, and the result of a hard day's walk was two-and-a-half couple of quail and three pigeons. I also shot a good specimen of the "mpanjakan-y-vorona" (the king of birds). This bird is of a glossy black colour and has a curious horn-like feather sticking out just above the back. I killed two snakes during my walk this day—one a good-sized fellow, about 4½ feet long; but not poisonous, my guides told me. The Sakalavas call all snakes alike "kakalava" (long enemy), but from what they told me I do not imagine any of the Madagascar snakes are very poisonous. [illegible] abundance. I returned to the village rather earlier to-day, as I had invited the king to come to dinner. After dinner there was another dance. On this occasion I provided the rum, and I must say I was surprised at the cheapness of it, as when I came to pay for what had been drunk I found it only amounted to two dollars. I had made up my mind to start next day for the coast. Ratsimiare told me he would send two of his men with me to show me another road to Ifasy, by which route I could halt at a village about half way. I thankfully accepted his offer, and next morning prepared for a start. Having presented my housekeeper with some beautiful handkerchiefs and rewarded my guides of the two previous days with a present of American cloth, I proceeded to say good-bye to the king. I found him under the conference tree, with nearly all the village round him. As I approached they set up a sort of mournful chant, which Prosper translated for me thus:—

> "Oh, departing is the gentle one, oh, oh!
> Oh, weeping are the women!
> Oh, sad is our king, oh, oh!"

They stopped when I reached the place where Ratsimiare was standing. I then thanked him for his kindness, and wished him a long and prosperous reign. "Go in peace" was the old king's answer, and then, just as I was moving off, he asked to be told my name again. Prosper translated it into something very unintelligible to me. The king repeated it several times, and then saying, "May I never forget it," he waved his hand as a final adieu. I took two of his men with me as guides, and as our little party of eight marched out of the village I could hear again the plaintive melody, "Oh departing is the gentle one, oh, oh!" A more simple-minded, interesting people it would be hard to find, and it is sad to think that civilization, in the shape of rum, has already got such a hold upon them. King Ratsimiare, although he has never been brought into contact with Europeans, has the manners of a well-bred gentleman; and the people were all most courteous in their behaviour. I believe an attempt was made some years back, by the Jesuit Fathers stationed at Nossi-bi, to start a mission at Ifasy; but they received so little encouragement that they gave it up. I believe, however, now that the king could easily be persuaded to receive a resident missionary at Ankarana, and I am sure much might be done by an earnest man towards improving the condition of these people, especially with regard to rum-drinking. A five hours' tramp brought us to a small village about 15 miles from Ankarana, where we stopped the night. I went out for half an hour before sun-down and shot a few pigeons. Next morning I made an early start, and did three hours' walking before halting for breakfast. Only allowing ourselves a two hours' halt in the middle of the day, we arrived soon after sunset at Ifasy. The country during the first part of the day was more cultivated than any I had seen hitherto, rice and sugar-cane being abundant. Their systems for irrigating the rice in many cases showed great ingenuity. I saw some very handsome birds of the kingfisher tribe this day, I had not seen previously. I also passed through some splendid groves of the rufia palm. Arrived at Ifasy, I at once made inquiries about my canoe, which I found a[illegible]. The next day, having given each of my Antankarana guides a present, and having disposed of the rest of my cloth and bought sufficient provisions for our return voyage, I set sail again for Nossi-bi. The wind was not as favourable to us on our return as it had been on our journey to Ifasy, and we had a good deal of paddling to do. However, the evening of the second day brought Nossi-bi once more in sight, and soon afterwards I landed again at that most hospitable of French settlements. I had only been absent ten days—ten days I shall always remember with great pleasure. Should any one who reads this account of my trip, ever find themselves in the neighbourhood of Madagascar, I advise them most strongly to pay a visit to King Ratsimiare and his interesting subjects.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3-30.

I AM monarch of all I survey,
 Of the papers, and sofas, and chairs;
I have eaten too much for to-day,
 And I don't care for church and for prayers.

I have ridden uncommonly far,
 I have tiffined uncommonly late,
And it does seem uncommonly hard
 That I can't touch that table of slate.

[illegible]

One [illegible]
 In one [illegible]
"Have you he[illegible]
 Mrs. So-and-so[illegible]
Major Dash; and ol[illegible]
 Has discovered his wi[illegible]

May be that Bombay is not wo[illegible]
 Than most other towns in the Ea[illegible]
But it always appears that to me
 We've more than our share of "Th[illegible]

I'm wand'ring, I fear, from my point;
 But it does seem uncommonly hard
That on Sunday there's nought else to do
 Than try to come out as a bard.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, SEPT. 21.

I TELEGRAPHED to you the short details of the tragedy that took place here about a fortnight ago, and except to tell you that Private Hall, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, is getting better in hospital, and that the last I heard of him was that he complained his milk was not good, I have little to say. The unfortunate woman was found dead, with her throat cut, in her house, and Hall nearly dead, lying by her. Hall's razor was on the ground, near at hand. He appears to have been jealous of the unfortunate girl.

The 22nd Bombay Native Infantry gave a ball on the 8th instant, which was well attended. It was a great success, dancing only ceasing about 4 a. m. It is told of Mr. Quin, the bandmaster, that at one time he feared the laughter-loving and pleasure-seeking dames of Belgaum would kill his bandsmen. But these latter held out gallantly; and towards morning the ladies, hustled a little perhaps by sleepy husbands, went home; but before doing so they arranged to meet at 5 p. m. that same day, to dance again until dinner, as they said the floor was in such good order. This they did. Fairbrother's gallant band was equal to the occasion, and came to the front, headed by its good-natured bandmaster, Mr. Quin, punctually at 5 p. m., to play them some more waltzes. The ball-room was decorated with kinds of military accoutrements, and the effect [illegible] exceedingly good. I noticed two very excellent engravings of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the gift of the former to the regiment the night he dined at the mess.

Yesterday, the 20th, the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry Regiment gave their annual ball. With such kindly hosts and such fair hostesses, it was bound to go off well. The 3rd chose floral decorations, an arrangement of palm-leaves being especially good. The palm, the emblem of victory, was, perhaps, after all only another kind of martial decoration. A large silver drum, with broad golden bands and figures in bas-relief, was pointed out to me. It belonged once to Theodorus, king of Abyssinia, and is very valuable both intrinsically and [illegible]rically.

We are short of rain, and the [illegible] are said to be suffering.

I believe we are to have some [illegible]non, and on the 19th October the staff and civi[illegible] give their ball.

I met your old friends, the hounds, [illegible] the other morning; they are looking very well, but the country round about is bad to hunt: [illegible] much cover for "the jacks," and too many holes for the horses.

THE SOCIETY JOURNALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with sincere pleasure and admiration I read the dignified and well-merited rebuke you lately bestowed on the *Pioneer* for the shameful article it published regarding the people of England and the policy of the Liberals.

How the writers of such poisonous trash can have the audacity to call themselves patriots is almost beyond comprehension. They slander their fellow-countrymen; they endeavour to drag the character of the great British people through the foul mud and the filthy slime of their own mean conceptions; they sneer at everything that is humane, just, and magnanimous. To judge from their writings, they consider it the sign of a base, low, and revolutionary mind to feel any sympathy for those who do not belong to the Royal family or the upper ten thousand of society. They would be beneath contempt were it not that their unwholesome and illogical articles have a certain pernicious effect on the minds of the young and the inexperienced. Go into the reading-rooms of clubs and messes and study the literature there provided for the young men who form much the larger portion of the members of those institutions. What are we to expect if young English gentlemen are taught to take their moral tone from the pages of *Vanity Fair,* and their standard of patriotism and politics from the *St. James's Budget* and articles such as that which lately appeared in the *Pioneer?*

It appears to me that the lesson which *Vanity Fair* strives to teach is, that there is no honesty amongst men and no virtue amongst women, and that to look for either shows a mind unaccustomed to the usages of good society; while the lesson taught by the *St. James's Budget* is, that the English people are utterly mean, brutal, and contemptible, and that to sympathise with their wants and feelings is bad form and a sure sign of a vulgar mind. Magnanimity and justice are called cowardice, sympathy with our fellow-creatures is called nauseous sentimentality, and those who endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the poor and oppressed are called demagogues and traitors.

I would rather not argue with those who express themselves in this fashion, for the reason that a certain saint of pious memory assigned when he declined to argue with the devil—namely, because the devil [illegible] in bad language.

[illegible]

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TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE AMIR'S VICTORY.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

A letter from Kandahar, dated 23rd inst., states that after the Amir had moved to Karez-i-Niko Ayoub occupied the old city. The Amir then advanced to seize the southern end of the hills above the old city. On his troops coming within range, Ayoub's guns opened fire, and the Amir then attacked.

After some hours two Kabuli regiments in Ayoub's reserve fired on his Ghazis. Ayoub's force then broke and fled. Ayoub's loss is 250 killed; the Amir's [illegible] killed and as many wounded. The A[illegible] force consisted of about 7,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry, regular and irregular, and also 18 guns. Ayoub's force numbered about 5,000 regular infantry, 1,500 Herati horse, 10,000 Durani levies, and 14 guns.

The city has been occupied by the Amir.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

The All-comers' matches commenced to-day. There was some very good shooting, in spite of a rather variable wind and shifty light; the prize scores being better, perhaps, than in any previous year. Only one possible was made—by Sergt. Instructor Bythell, G. I. P. Volunteers. A 34 was made at the same distance by Sergt. Brebner, Bombay Volunteers; a 33 at 200 by Colonel Laughton; and several 33's at various distances.

In the afternoon heavy rain fell, and one or two matches that should have been closed had to be left open till to-morrow.

The following are the best scores :—

THE DECCAN SWEEPSTAKES.

500 yards. Closed.

Armourer Sergt. Tooth, 32; Private Hoey, 89th Regt, Whitehead, Bombay Volunteers, 32; Private [illegible]ll, 89th Regt., 31; Colour Sergt. Adams, 2-4th Regt., 31; Private Wood, 98th Regt., 29; Private Bower, G. I. P. R. V., 29; Private Bond, 2-15th Regt., Private Sliddell, G. I. P. R. V., and Lance Corpl. Duthoit, 98th Regt., who scored 29 each, were counted out.

CIVIL SERVICE PRIZES.

700 yards. Closed.

Sergt. Instructor Bythell, G. I. P. R. V., 35; Sergt. Brebner, Bombay Volunteers, 34; Private Canty, 99th Regt., 33; Lce. Sergt. Silston, 99th Regt., 32; Private Turner, 89th Regt., 32; Capt. Phillips, Bombay Volunteers, 32; Lt. Smith, Bombay Volunteers, 32; Corpl Rodger, Bombay Volunteers, 31; Armourer Sergt. Tooth, 31 (counted out).

RIFLE-GATHERING STAKES.

200 yards. Closed.

Sergt. Murray, Bombay Volunteers, 32; Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee, 31; Corpl. Seymour, G. I. P. R. V., 31; Corpl. Rendall, Bombay Volunteers, and Private Richardson, G. I. P. Volunteers, tied with 31; Private Wilson, 2-15th Regt., counted out.

In the Rifle Derby, 600 yards, unfinished, the best scores at present are Lieutenant Phillips, Bombay Volunteers, 31, and Lieutenant Whitehead, Bombay Volunteers, 29.

For the Rifle Oaks, 200 and 500 yards, unfinished, the best scores so far are Lance Corpl. Jones, 2-4th Regt., 63 out of 70; Col. Laughton, 63; Sergt. Brebner, Bombay Volunteers, 62; Private Bond, 2-15th Regt., 62; Lieutenant Peaker, Bombay Volunteers, 60; Sergt. Bythell, G. I. P. Volunteers, 59.

Arrangements excellent, and the shooting is being got through very comfortably.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE TRANSVAAL CONVENTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Durban, stating that the Transvaal Volksraad has rejected [illegible] Convention with the British.

FORTIFICATION OF ASKABAD.

[illegible]ily *Telegraph* publishes a telegram from [illegible]g, stating that Asakabad is to be[illegible]nt fortress, and chief depôt and [illegible]tre of the trans-Caspian region.

OBITUARY.

[illegible]re.

[illegible]HOLERA AT ADEN.

[illegible]DEN, SEPT. 26.

[illegible]d to 46 attacked, against 56 attacked during the previous week.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅝
4 ,, Rupee Paper	83⅜
4½ ,, do.	90¾
3 ,, Consols for account	99¼
5 ,, French Rentes	116¼
Bar Silver	51⅝

Arrival—Clan Macduff.
Departure—Arago.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPT. 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect to Per[illegible] *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT [illegible] EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, [illegible]. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—[illegible] Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Dire[illegible]ble, perfect.

AUSTRAL[illegible] *Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—[illegible] Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

[illegible]THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 25.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 80·0 Farht.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

At 6 a.m. .. .. 78·1
,, 10 a.m. .. .. 80·1
,, 2 p.m. .. .. 82·0
,, 4 p.m. .. .. 81·6

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be opened at Poona to-day by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

IT is thought extremely probable that Sergeant Sellars, 72nd Regiment, will receive the Victoria Cross.

THE command of the "Khyber Jezailchis" has been given to a ressaldar major of the 5th Bengal Cavalry. These frontier guards are working very satisfactorily.

THE Lucknow paper says that in that district "the harvest prospects are all that could be desired, and the *kharif* is likely to be unusually abundant."

THE Government of India have once more re-organized the Financial Department, and [illegible] ruling is, that the higher grades are to be [illegible] four gazetted officers, eight of whom [illegible] according to standing and m[illegible] the several [illegible] fo[illegible] rec[illegible] the [illegible] Generals [illegible] these officers are to be designated "Chief Clerks," instead of Assistants to the Accountant-General as heretofore.

WE are informed that the passengers who left Bombay by the Shepherd's steamer on the 21st instant were detained for quarantine 24 hours in the Lazareto at Reis Magos (Goa). No public notice has reached Bombay that a quarantine was established at Goa, and the Portuguese Consulate was unable to afford, the day previous to the departure of the steamer, any information to that effect. The quarantine of 24 hours is considered to be a farce.

COMMENTING upon the scenes which have lately been witnessed in the Calcutta High Court, the *Indian Daily News* says :—We trust we shall not again have the pain of drawing attention to an attempt to stretch the privileges of counsel, until the attempt savours very much of a wish to belittle the Bench. And speaking of the Bench, we have to say that Mr. Justice Field will certainly not lose reputation with the public by the way he presided in the Bretton case. His position was difficult, and at times his patience must have been tried sorely; but even when we say we think he charged the jury against the prisoners on insufficient data we still hold that he has demonstrated that a Civilian Judge can show qualities which ought to command the respect of the Bar and the confidence of the public.

IN 1879-80 there was an increase in the salt revenue of Rs. 4,58,708, after the fall caused by the reduction of the duty in 1878. But in 1880-81 this improvement has not been maintained; and though the net decline shown by the figures is only Rs. 1,48,633 as compared with last year, it has been limited to this figure by a large, and to some extent accidental, decrease in the charges of the department. The receipts fell from Rs. 2,47,40,617 to Rs. 2,39,82,420, the decline in the receipts from duty being Rs. 7,89,593. The rent of bonded warehouses increased by Rs. 47,391 while the miscellaneous revenue was lower by Rs. 15,986. The total reduction in charges compared with the preceding year amounted to Rs. 6,09,555, of which Rs. 86,124 was due to the transfer of the Inland Customs establishment, Behar, to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, and Rs. 14,973 to the reduction in the establishment of the Sulkea Golahs. Excluding from the figures for both years accidental inflations and accidental reductions of charges, the result still shows a net decrease of revenue in the year under review of about eight lakhs of rupees. Looking, however, to the fact that the year closed with a much larger stock than usual, it is possible that this decrease in revenue is properly attributable rather to short clearances towards the end of the year than to any other more permanent cause.

ACCORDING to intelligence received at New York from Panama by mail, the sickness prevailing among the workmen employed on the Panama canal is so extensive as to exceed the accommodation provided in the hospitals.

WITH reference to the Parliamentary elections in Germany, the Guelph party in Hanover have issued a manifesto urging the necessity of restoring the ancient monarchy of Hanover and calling upon the electors to support a reaction against the "Prussianizing" of Germany.

BERLIN has now an Orientalist Congress, which commenced its sittings on the 12th inst. Hebrew, Sanscrit, and Chaldean scholars and the learned in cuneiform inscriptions attended, and among the delegates who arrived from all parts of the world were several Buddhist priests from India.

THE committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the question of wind pressure on railway structures have reported that for safety a maximum pressure of 56lbs. per square foot ought to be assumed in England.

AN English paper states that the other day a lady visitor was observed seated in front of Mr. Parnell's effigy at Tussaud's, and apparently surveying its waxen features with considerable interest. At length she rose, and removing from her neck a gold chain of exquisite workmanship, placed it with reverent care around the neck of the figure.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Daily N*[illegible] nish claims for Arab outrages in Saida has again created much animus against France in the Spanish press. The French Minister has simply repeated his former promise of compensation after a regular inquiry in Oran, but subject to a promise that Spain will examine the claims of French residents in regard to losses sustained through the civil wars in Spain and Cuba.

SPEAKING at Market Rasen during his recent electioneering campaign, Mr. Lowther said the object of Mr. Bright and of those who throughout life had acted with him had been to ruin the agricultural interest. They had tried to do this in order, in the first place, to diminish the cost of labour in the centres of manufacturing industry, and in the second place, to so reduce the value of land as to compel landowners, great and small, to go into the market. They hoped that when they had brought the landlords to this pass they would be able to pick up cheap estates for themselves.

THE memoirs of Count Paul Demstrich Kisselef will shortly be published. Advanced sheets have already been sent to the English newspapers and reviews. According to Count Kisselef, who acted as Russian Ambassador at Paris after the Crimean war, it was the Empress who decided the irresolute Napoleon to make war against Russia. The story, as told by Count Kisselef, is given on the authority of the Empress herself, who told him, on the 12th or 13th of May, 1857, that it was she who was responsible for the declaration of war. When the Czar's letter arrived, the curtness of which notoriously embittered Napoleon, the latter handed it to his wife with the remark that it was cold. "No," said she, after reading it, "it is more than cold, 'elle est grossière.'" The Emperor read the letter again, and said, "C'est vrai, je m'en occuperai." From that moment, said the Empress, war was decided on. Count Kisselef replied, "Then it is your Majesty who has been the cause of the death of 200,000 men, and of the loss of seven or eight milliards of francs?" "Yes," she answered, "indirectly; and I do not repent of it. Such perturbations are sometimes necessary in the existence of peoples. It was necessary for France to take her rightful place in Europe. She has done this by means of the alliance with England, and by that alliance she will maintain her influence at home and abroad."

EMINENTLY illustrative of the practical turn of mind that would appear to be the leading characteristic of the American rising generation is a disclosure recently published by the *New York Commercial*, to the effect that a good many of the poorer students matriculating at U. S. universities have this year taken situation as waiters in fashionable watering-place hotels for the holiday season. They are thus enabled to earn a sum sufficient to keep them in comfort throughout the winter and to relieve their families of every burden in the nature of contributions to their maintenance. That no loss of social caste is entailed upon them by the practice of this courageous expedient for raising the wind may be inferred from the fact that an undergraduate of Dartmouth College has recently given full publicity, in the columns of the *Boston Courier*, to his ministrant experiences in the Dash House, an enormous hotel frequented by pleasure-seekers during the summer months. He appears to be of opinion that some of the best-bred and most highly-cultivated persons sojourning in that establishment are to be found amongst his fellow-waiters, several of whom—so, at least, he alleges—are scions of good old families and far more familiar with the usages of polite society than many of the persons whom they serve at table. Their brief intervals of leisure between the respective table d'hôte hours they devote to reading the classics or working out mathematical problems.

DURING the tour of the Marquis of Lorne through the western regions of Canada he has had frequent opportunities of acquainting himself with the loyal sentiments entertained by the native Indian tribes towards their "Great Mother," the Queen of England. These have been expressed in earnest, figurative, and generally touching language. The addresses which most American Presidents are in the habit of receiving are not so much messages of congratulation and homage as of sad complaint and bitter, almost despairing, remonstrance. In striking contrast to this is the treatment which the Redskins have met with under English rule. The officials may not have done much for them actively, but they have faithfully kept the promises made, and that is enough. Accordingly we find the spokesman of the Indians near Wabigou Lake using to Lord Lorne such language as the following: "We have come here to-day from different parts of the country, with our wives and families, to do ourselves the honour of meeting our Great Mother's son-in-law and her Speaker for this country. We thank the Queen for her honest treatment of us, as we have not been cheated by her agents, as the Indians have been in the United States. I (the chief) wear this silver medal which you see upon my breast, given to me by the Queen, with the greatest love and respect."

FIELD MARSHAL LORD STRATHNAIRN appears to cordially detest the system of examination for the Army. In the course of a speech which he delivered in the House of Lords on the 24th ultimo, he stated that several years ago he made a motion respecting competitive examinations for first commissions, from which he quoted a few extracts. [illegible] half the education—the better half—was civil, [illegible] debasing litera[illegible] novels, [illegible] some vigorous [illegible] serv[illegible] good of his country, the Army [illegible] time so spent should have been devoted to the study of the first principles of the art of war. They had paid for this perversion of military education by defeats and humiliations in the operations of war, arising from the neglect of the education which made the successful leader, and the cultivation of another which developed the tendencies of the debauchee. He further said that disaster was caused by the mistaken military education of the officers which neglected the study of the first and indispensable principles of the art of war—reconnoitering, outpost duty, defence of a camp, never to retire except by alternate bodies, and equally important etceteras, the omission of which had cost so many armies their reputation.

FEW Governmental institutions in Germany, organised with a view to meet public requirements, are conducted in so large-hearted a spirit as the Imperial Post Office. This department comprehensively fulfils the functions of a national carrier, and will take charge of and deliver at its address any and every description of article. In the Fatherland an elephant or a canary bird may be sent by post as readily as a letter or a newspaper. Dr. Stephan draws the line at savage carnivora or venomous snakes; but his officials daily trasmit beasts, birds, and fishes, alive or dead, of a harmless character, from one part of Germany to another. Some few weeks ago, says a London paper, a goose was posted in Berlin. Being insufficiently addressed, it could not be delivered, nor, strange to say, could its original owner be traced; so, after a certain period of time had expired, it was put up for sale to defray expenses of inquiry. The official acting as auctioneer held it up by the neck to show off its points, having untied its wings before doing so, and, as it revolved in his grasp, discovered, to his surprise, a small paper parcel that had been hidden away under its left pinion. On opening this package it was found to contain three thousand five hundred marks—about £175—in bank notes. The authorities have not yet succeeded in discovering the eccentric personage who, having entrusted a defunct goose with the conveyance of so important a sum to his or her friend in the provinces, did not even take the necessary measures to insure the foolish bird's safe arrival at its destination. Not to address a goose properly before posting it is surely the height of negligence.

SIR W. ARMSTRONG'S speech at York the other day before the Department of Mechanical Science and Engineering contained one passage which should perhaps be more interesting here than it could have been in the cold northern town in which the British Association has been holding its meetings :—

It is only the want of an efficient apparatus for converting heat into electricity that prevents our using the direct heating action of the sun's rays for motive power. In our climate, it is true, we shall never be able to depend upon sunshine for power, nor need we repine on that account so long as we have the preserved sunbeams which we possess in the condensed and portable form of coal, but in regions more favoured with sun and less provided with coal the case would be different. The actual power of the sun's rays is enormous, being computed to be equal to melting a crust of ice 103 feet thick over the whole earth in a year. Within the tropics it would be a great deal more, but a large deduction would everywhere have to be made for absorption of heat by the atmosphere. Taking all things into account, however, we shall not be far from the truth in assuming the solar heat in that part of the world to be capable of melting annually, at the surface of the ground, a layer of ice 85 feet thick. Now let us see what this means in mechanical effect. To melt 1 lb. of ice requires 142·4 English units of heat, which multiplied by 772, gives us 109,932 foot pounds as the mechanical equivalent of the heat consumed in melting a pound of ice. Hence we find that the solar heat operating upon an area of one acre in the tropics, and competent to melt a layer of ice 85 feet thick in a year, would, if fully utilised, exert the amazing power of 4,000 horses acting for nearly nine hours every day. In dealing with the sun's energy we could afford to be wasteful. Waste of coal means waste of money, and premature exhaustion of coal beds. But the sun's heat is poured upon the earth in endless profusion—endless at all events in a practical sense, for whatever anxiety we may feel as to the duration of coal, we need have none as to the duration of the sun. We have therefore only to consider, whether we can divert to our use so much of the sun's motive energy as will repay the cost of the necessary apparatus, and whenever such apparatus is forthcoming, we may expect to bring into subjection a very considerable [illegible]d within every acre of tropical ground.

THE BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS SUBORDINATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Noticing the promotions that have been conferred on subordinates of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments, in recognition of good service performed by them while on the late Afghan Campaign, and having been myself in a good position beyond the frontier to note the various duties of the different departmental subordinates on field service, it is with genuine surprise that I find none of the Bombay Public Works' subordinates have been mentioned by their officers in sufficiently strong terms to draw forth the notice of Government in a similar form. Every one who has followed up the campaign will admit that the duties of the P. W. subordinate during the late expedition were not only responsible and arduous, but were continually attended with personal danger; while the duties of the Ordnance and Commissariat subordinates bore, in general, the same relation to those of the P. W. subordinates there as they do while in India. The former subordinates held stationary appointments, while the P. W. subordinates had charges extending over miles of country, which kept them constantly on the move and outside the protection of forts; and although their duties did not lead them into immediate action, still, while on survey duty or employed in the construction of roads and bridges in advance of columns, for which works labour had to be procured from the natives of the country, the lives of the P. W. subordinates thus employed may truly be said to have been in the hands of their labourers, who were composed of divers classes. A military supervisor of the P. W. Department, while on survey duty near Gulistan, was on one occasion, during which he acquitted himself with great bravery and presence of mind, severely wounded by a band of marauders, besides being robbed of horse, tents, and other kit with him at the time of the attack. This is the only case, as far as I am aware, connected with the Bombay Army, in which a military departmental subordinate was disabled during the expedition. However, no notice has yet been taken of the matter; nor of any other instance of zeal and steadiness on the part of any of the military subordinates of the Bombay Public Works Department who served in the campaign.

S.

THE MUTINY MEDAL GRANTED TO A PARSEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The friends of Khan Sahib Furdunjee Pestonjee, in charge Field Column Carriage, Poona, will be glad to hear that at last the Home Government have thought fit to decorate this deserving servant of Government with the Mutiny medal for his services in the Indian mutiny of 1857. The uninitiated perhaps do not know that the grant of a medal to a non-combatant means really hard service, one of the principal conditions of which being actual exposure to the enemy's fire, as certified to by an officer present at the action. Khan Sahib Furdunjee has under similar conditions earned the medal for the Abyssinian campaign; but this the Government does not think of giving him as yet, though the necessary certificates required by the regulations have been all submitted. Khan Sahib Furdunjee Pestonjee may well be proud of having seen more active service than any Parsee since the flight from "Iran," 1251 years ago, has ever seen. The Crimean war and the Persian expedition are no mean additions to a man who has been through the Mutiny and the Abyssinian campaigns. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, it is believed, intends holding a grand durbar, attended by the civil, military, and departmental officers, when the medal will be presented to Khan Sahib Furdunjee Pestonjee. His numerous friends will be glad to hear through the medium of your widely-circulated paper that his services have at last been rewarded.

Deesa, Sep. 23. I.

THE PERSONATOR OF THE VICEROY'S CHAPLAIN.

MR. EDWARD SEYMOUR WILBERFORCE BURCH, M.A., M. C. S., who was, as we have already stated, arrested at the Parell post-office on Friday, and on Sunday taken in custody of a police inspector to Madras, is a gentleman whose career is worthy of passing notice. He comes of a good family, and when his mother dies, will, we believe, be the possessor of some property. But his mother is unfortunately at the present moment an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and the family property is in the hands of trustees and the gentlemen of the law. Some seven or eight years ago Mr. Burch became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, he being at that time a resident in Devonshire. After his conversion his friends threw him over, as they strongly disapproved of his change of religion, and this fact was the foundation of a little fiction in this city which excited some attention a few weeks since, as will be seen later on in our narrative. Being without means in England, Mr. Burch bethought him of India as a field for enterprise. He came to this country; the idea of becoming a priest of the Roman Catholic Church took possession of his mind, and he succeeded in getting himself admitted to the Roman Catholic Seminary at Bangalore with that view. For a time he got on very well with his ecclesiastical superiors, and they were induced to give him, one after the other, six orders, that is to say, the four minor orders, and the orders of sub-deacon and deacon; so that he is, as a matter of fact, a deacon of Holy Church. His ecclesiastical education he turned to account for literary purposes later on, but it did not obtain for him priest's orders. The Seminary superior saw reason to expel him, and he was expelled accordingly. He did not give up hope, however, and he made his way to the Archbishop of Goa's diocese and entered the Seminary at Alleppey. There he was in a fair way of being at last ordained a priest, the Archbishop of Goa knowing nothing of his Bangalore escapades, when a strong desire to demolish the Jesuit order and expose for [illegible] the hundredth time their unprincipled casuistry induced him to write [illegible] letters to a south of India newspaper denouncing their teachings, and especially their views with respect to *meum* and *tuum*. About the same time he appears to have been engaged in writing in English a letter signed by the Portuguese name of Gracias, relative to some missing postage stamps, which had come into possession of the writer of the letter, but not into the possession of the real Gracias; and he appears also to have come down heavily on Bishop Meurin, who was later on his *bête noire* in Bombay, and to have made himself felt as a disturbing influence in ecclesiastical circles in the south of India. It is not surprising that the result was that the Archbishop of Goa decided not to make him a priest, and he was once more turned adrift. It was necessary for him to account for the fact of his not attaining the object of his ambition, and he therefore informed all and sundry that his ecclesiastical superiors were particularly anxious that he should enter the priesthood, but that they made it a condition that he should give over to them all his property, a proposal which he had indignantly and firmly rejected. The fact that he had no property whatever did not at all interfere with the plausibility of this statement. It is not necessary to follow his career further until we find him a schoolmaster at Bolarum in the Madras Presidency. A couple of months ago he arrived in Bombay and offered his services to the *Bombay Gazette* as a contributor. We respectfully declined his proffered collaboration; but he was more fortunate with a contemporary, and for a time he was one of its most able writers upon certain subjects. It was while contributing in that quarter that he turned to account the little incident mentioned with regard to his being thrown over by his relations when he changed his faith. The incident, much embellished, was embodied in a letter signed "Amelia Kinnaird," and duly published by our confiding contemporary. Here is the letter :—

[illegible] WHEAT LINE.

BISHOP MEURIN'S PASTORAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—I was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Dr. Grant, the late Bishop of Southwark. In the early days of my conversion I became subject to the jurisdiction of the Jesuits, and especially one Father Eccles, of the Priory, Exeter. I used to confess to him, and as I have since returned to the Church of England, I do not hesitate to inform your numerous readers, in connection with the correspondence about the Jesuits in your local columns, that I was repeatedly taught the doctrine (at any rate it was implied in the direction I received), that the end justified the means. When my mother was dying Father Eccles, a Jesuit priest, advised me to call myself a Protestant, in order that I might not be thrown out of her will. He expected a share to build a church. I could quote otherinstances, but this I think will suffice.—Yours, &c.

Mazagon, Aug. 9. AMELIA KINNAIRD.

The Rev. Mr. Eccles referred to in this epistle being dead, it was of course impossible to contradict or to confirm the very positive statement contained in the letter; but the friends of Mr. Eccles were quite satisfied, in their own minds, that the whole story was an invention, because he was the very last man to give any such advice. The identity of Amelia Kinnaird is not doubtful, for the following letter was written above that signature to Dr. Meurin, who had already been favoured with the autograph of Mr. Edward Seymour Wilberforce Burch, and the handwriting of both documents is identical. This letter is as follows :—

Try to be a good Christian.

My "Lord" Meurin,—If to do the work of the Gospel Christ took upon Him the form of a servant, how can you, as His servant in the same ministry, allow yourself the rank of a Lord!!

Does life go so smoothly, that you find no real Cross to bear more like that of Calvary than the miserable golden bauble you wear round your neck?

You and your belongings seem to a great many good people in Bombay a mere parody on Christ and the Christian name.

Look at the cushions for your knees and elbows in the Fort Chapel!! Shame to be so unlike your Master!! What would Xavier say?—Your devoted correspondent,

AMELIA KINNAIRD.

Sept. 18, 1881.

Xavier and the Jesuits, it is clear, were heavy on the brain of the writer. The following is the letter, in the same handwriting, which Mr. Burch on the 11th July addressed to Dr. Meurin :—

Private and confidential.

Bombay, Monday 11th July, 1881.

To the Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, S. J.

De[illegible] apology is necessary, I think [illegible] my addressing you this morning. Yesterday I went to the chapel in the [illegible] under your jurisdiction, without knowing [illegible] exact time your morning service began, arriv[illegible] at about 7-30 a. m. I stood until 8-30, during wh[illegible] time no one, either clerical or lay, had the common Christian politeness to offer me a seat. I am the more surprised at this in a populous city like Bombay, where visitors are often coming and going. It is not always safe for a stranger to draw upon his imagination and to sit himself anywhere, because such a seat may be reserved for others. I should certainly have thought, judging from the appearance of the sanctuary, that the congregation had among it some persons who know the common civilities due to a visitor. Were it not for the peculiar position and shape of the altar, one might have fancied himself in a cozy lady's morning-room.

Probably most visitors are considered to be Protestants, and as in the early days of Christianity heretics were not allowed to see the altar, it may happen that the priests of your order wish visitors to do a little mild penance by standing, supposing them to be apostates. May I, however, remind you and them that my penance to be worthy of merit must be received in a voluntary spirit, and not merely imposed? If the want of courtesy be unintentional, I trust that persons who visit the Fort chapel may be treated with civility in future.

To my mind, if as you believe that your clergy are special—very special—organs of the Holy Ghost, it seems to me to be a woeful degradation when they have to learn their duty to their neighbours from those who have no special promise that the same Holy Spirit will supply their want of theological training.

The present opportunity compels me to remark that from what I have seen of the churches, chapels, and priests of your order throughout India, there is a great absence of that self-denial and self-abandonment which was so marked a feature in the days of St. Francis Xavier. There is certainly, just now, an air of luxury and appreciation of the good things of this world which I am sure St. Francis would have turned from (as a Jesuit!) with tearful eyes. By a Jesuit I mean a follower of Jesus, as opposed to the imputed meaning given by Protestants to that designation. I trust to be favoured with a satisfactory explanation from you regarding the complaint I have made in this letter. Should I not do so, I shall, in the interest of other visitors, send a copy hereof to the local papers, or rather as much of it as is to the point.—Believe me, Right Revd. Sir, yours very courteously yours,

E. S. WILBERFORCE BURCH, M. A., M. C. S.

This curious lucubration evidences an unhinging of the mind, and the same may indeed be said of his other writings. Mr. Burch had some experience in forging letters, he having written presumably as Gracias in the south of India, and as Amelia Kinnaird in Bombay, before utilising the name of the Viceroy's Chaplain in his letter to Father Colgan. The letter which he wrote as Father Kerr was successful, and he obtained Rs. 200 by return of post, and might have enjoyed the money in peace and been still a valued contributor on ethical topics to the columns of the *Times of India*, had he not been foolish enough to apply for another Rs. 100 to the same person. But he was found out, and his career, for the present at least, has been brought to a close. When he was arrested on Friday, he turned to a friend and said, "Never mind; whatever may happen I am still of opinion that the end does not justify the means!" There is no reason to doubt that the unfortunate man is not altogether responsible for his actions. He is said to be very clever in a sort of way; but his friends have always been of opinion that there was a screw loose, and the incidents set forth above appear to us to confirm that view.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Burch, it must be allowed (if he really be "Nemesis," as he asserts he is), has afforded the public a good deal of excitement by his racy and pointed letters; and now the excitement has been brought to a still more animating pitch. The whole affair could be read as if it were a practical joke on Bishop Meurin's pastoral. "Nemesis" was certainly entitled to the thousand thalers, which were never produced by the Bishop; so "Nemesis," evidently benefiting by the teaching of the Jesuits, gives a practical lesson on the subject by using *means* of taking possession of the amount he considered due to him.

WIDE AWAKE.

⁂ We are informed that "Nemesis" and Mr. Burch are not the same individual. We have also been informed, it is true, that they are. Mr. Burch himself, we suppose, cannot be considered a good authority on this or any other point. Was he "Nemesis," or was he not? He appears to have informed "Wide Awake" that he was. We have our doubts. But he is accused of being that, and Amelia Kinnaird, and Father Kerr, and of lots of things besides; there is no doubt whatever about that, whether he earned the thousand thalers or not.—ED., *B. G.*

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(26th September, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·811	81·0	W S W	11	0·00
Surat	·890	86·6	W	9	0·00
Bombay	·904	80·1	E S E	7	0·00
Ratnagiri	·907	83·8	W Fresh	..	0·00
Karwar	[illegible]	[illegible]	N W	..	0·00
Mangalore	·907	81·4	N W lt.	..	0·00
Calicut	·898	78·6	N	4	0·00
Cochin	·899	82·5	N W	..	0·00
Masulipatam	·827	87·0	N N W	..	0·00
Madras	·810	89·0	W	4	0·00
Negapatam	·811	[illegible]	S W	5	0·00

WE have been favoured with [illegible] on this [illegible] here of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway :—

DIVISION No. 1.

Date.	Panju. Ins.	Panju. Cts.	Vaitarna Ins.	Vaitarna Cts.	Palghur. Ins.	Palghur. Cts.	Gholwad Ins.	Gholwad Cts.	Bulsar. Ins.	Bulsar. Cts.	Surat. Ins.	Surat. Cts.
Previous. Sept.	61	56	72	90	62	40	35	21	58	62	31	94
18	0	22	0	23	0	57	0	8	0	18	0	16
19	0	41	0	20	0	47	0	9	0	90	0	0
20	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	1	0	20	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	12
Total.	62	19	73	43	63	54	35	42	59	90	32	22

DIVISION No. 2.

Dates.	Broach. Ins.	Broach. Cts.	Baroda. Ins.	Baroda. Cts.	Mehmadabad. Ins.	Mehmadabad. Cts.	Ahmedabad. Ins.	Ahmedabad. Cts.
Previously reported.	36	36	47	53	41	57	38	28
Sept. 17	0	10	0	20	0	21	0	0
18	0	2	0	0	0	51	0	20
19	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	50	0	11	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	61	48	23	42	43	38	48

Dates.	Viramgam. Ins.	Viramgam. Cents.	Wadhwan. Ins.	Wadhwan. Cents.	Kharaghora. Ins.	Kharaghora. Cents.
Previously reported.	34	11	15	9	23	21
Sept. 17	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	5	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	11	15	14	23	21

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Vorwarts (s), from Trieste; Calcutta (s), Kurrachee. 25th :—Arrow (s), Cochin; Jane Law, Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Oorun (s), to Cutch.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Adria and Ancona left the dock yesterday

THEFT.—Duttoo Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing some gold, a dhotur, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 17, the property of Pandoo Succaram, a goldsmith residing at Chowpatty. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Condia Cooshnajee and four other tindals of native boats were yesterday convicted by Mr. R. S. Jayaker of carrying a greater number of passengers than their respective boats are licensed to carry. They were fined in sums varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

POONA HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.—The show will be opened to-day at 4 p. m. by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson. It will remain open until the 29th instant, on which date the Governor will attend to inspect the animals to which prizes have been awarded: after which the show will be closed.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Shabkar Ali, *alias* Mahomed Ali Shabkar Ali, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having in his possession a quantity of cotton, valued at 8 annas, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same. The prisoner being a reputed thief, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday evening last at Back Bay, on view of the body of Hormusjee Sorabjee, aged forty years, who on that afternoon, while bathing in the sea at Back Bay, got into deep water, and being unable to swim, was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea."

ARRIVALS.—Sirdar Musud Ali Khan of Danpur, accompanied by forty armed followers, arrived here on Sunday last, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Shaik Abdoolla Pak Modi-street.—Syud Shabban Ally Khan, a Nawab of Lucknow, also arrived here on Sunday last, accompanied by thirteen armed followers. He has taken up his residence in a house on the Bhendy Bazaar-road. Mahomed Bux Hoosein Bux, Chowdry of Shittapur, accompanied by fifteen armed followers and four sowars, arrived here on Sunday, *en route* to Mecca.

THE MANDAVIE MURDER.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Foolbai, woman, was brought up on remand and charged with the murder of Labee, a Mahomedan girl aged six years, on or about Friday, the 3rd instant, by drowning her in the Jattad tank. Mr R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. His Worship, after recording the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, which was similar to that adduced before the coroner, formally committed the prisoner for trial at the next Crimnal Sessions of the High Court.

A HAPPY FAMILY.—We hear that that indefatigable shikari, Captain Mansel Pleydell, of the 12th Lancers, is negotiating a panther hunt at which His Highness the Nizam is to be present. Captain Pleydell is in possession of a fine panther, and there is no doubt good sport might be got out of him, if he could only be roused to action. He is one of the Captain's pets, and we believe not long ago was taken over to the mess-house, and quite won the admiration of several ladies, who would insist on petting him, to the great fright of his master. The two tiger cubs are getting on famously, and although quite under the control of their owner, the deil in them flashes out at times, showing unmistakeably their bloodthirsty nature, and how risky a thing it would be to look upon them as pets much longer. The Captain's little black panther is as playful as a kitten, and for the present quite as harmless. Not so his crocodiles, which are savage little reptiles, young as they are. Just now, however, the pets constitute a happy family, and the tiger cubs, the little black panther, and a small terrier dog are quite on easy terms; while a large black ram seems to be perfectly oblivious of the fact that the large panther is chained scarcely a dozen yards from him.—*Deccan Times.*

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

MADHAVDAS PREMJEE *vs.* LILLADHUR KYA.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of an order made by the court on the 20th June, 1881, for giving an inspection of his books to the defendant. The application was based on an affidavit made by the defendant. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, directing that until it is disposed of all proceedings in the suit should be stayed.

AN INTERIM INJUNCTION.

PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY *vs.* BOMONJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY AND OTHERS.

MR. VICAJEE, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kawasjee, for two of the defendants, moved that the interim injunction, granted on the 1st August last and directed to his clients, be dissolved. His Lordship on that day granted a rule *nisi*, and also an interim injunction restraining the defendants from removing or transmitting any of the funds or assets of the firm's shop at Agra. The parties had agreed that the rule *nisi* should stand, and that the interim injunction should be dissolved. All the other matters were referred to arbitration, and after the award was made, would come again before his Lordship. There being no opposition for the plaintiff, and the correspondence between the solicitors showing that the plaintiff had no objection, the interim injunction was dissolved.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A CLAIM MADE BY MR. KESSOWJEE NAIK.

KESSOWJEE NAIK *vs.* SAKARCHAND NAGARDAS.

THE Advocate-General, Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the defendant. The plaintiff's claim was that he might be declared entitled to recover from defendant Rs.34,000, the balance of Rs. 2,00,000 entrusted by him to the defendant for the purchase of shares of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, and to recover the value of 505 shares which had been detained by the defendant, at the rate of Rs. 366 per share.

Two witnesses were further examined: after which Mr. Starling commented upon the rebutting evidence adduced for the plaintiff.

Mr. Telang, in addressing his Lordship for the plaintiff, remarked that the defendant had not brought forward all the evidence which it was in his power to adduce, while the plaintiff had, on his part, actually gone beyond the limit to which he might have been expected to go in adducing oral and documentary evidence. Considering the evidence of Kessowjee Naik and of the brokers whom he called, the learned counsel thought that his Lordship would be of opinion that the evidence preponderated in favour of the plaintiff. The defendant admitted receiving the Rs. 2,00,000, but he called no evidence to corroborate his statement that he expended the money in the purchase of shares, and that he had accounted to Nursey Kessowjee for the shares he purchased. With regard to the evidence given by Kessowjee Naik in the Insolvency Court before Mr. Justice Kemball, the learned counsel remarked that it would not be fair to construe that evidence in the strict and hypothetical way in which his learned friend (Mr. Starling) wished it to be construed, and that considering that Kessowjee Naik had at the time misfortunes hanging over him, the proper way would be to look at his evidence as a whole. Viewed in that way, the learned counsel said there was no inconsistency between Kessowjee's evidence given before Mr. Justice Kemball and that given in the present suit. His evidence here did not stand alone: it was corroborated by the evidence of all the brokers he had called. In one part, in fact, the defendant's evidence actually supported the plaintiff's case. With these preliminary remarks, the learned counsel went into the details of the evidence, and commented upon the statements of different witnesses. There [illegible] consensus of opinion that the plaintiff agreed [illegible] and *vaida* shares only; [illegible] to purchase *vaida* shares, and that the defendant's case [illegible] marks of grave suspicion. If the defendant purchased shares beyond the 6th December, 1878, the responsibility was solely his; and the payments made by him on the 7th December were *ultra vires*. The learned counsel hoped his Lordship would be of opinion that Kessowjee's evidence was given in a far more satisfactory manner than that of the defendant, who had been frequently fencing with the questions put to him. Against the meagre evidence on behalf of the defendant, the plaintiff had brought before the court the various brokers who have had a hand in the purchase of shares by the defendant on behalf of the plaintiff. The learned counsel said his client had placed the court in possession of materials on the basis of which a judgment might be formed as to how many shares the defendant had really purchased, and submitted that all shares, other than *vaida* shares, which the defendant had purchased without authority, should be struck out of the list produced by him.

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks when the court adjourned.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE AFFAIRS OF THE NEW DHURUMSEY MILLS.

NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PANDAY AND OTHERS *vs.* JOHN GORDON AND OTHERS.

THE rule obtained by Mr. Inverarity on the 11th August restraining the defendants from employing Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little as solicitors of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company came on for further argument to-day.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the first three defendants, Mr. John Gordon, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, and Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee; and Mr. Ja[illegible]dine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, a[illegible] Owen, represented the New Dhurumsey Po[illegible]bhoy Spinning and Weaving Company.

The Advocate-General, in continuing hi[illegible] arguments against the rule, cited a number of [illegible] the point, and read portions of Mr. Justice West's judgment in the suit Munchershaw Bezonjee against the New Dhurumsey Mills, relating to the affairs of the mill, the formation of joint-stock companies, and the system of life-agencies. One of the points made by the learned counsel in the course of his address was that the agreement of the 26th of August, 1874, having been made between the firm of Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Company and the New Dhurumsey Mills, could not now be enforced, in that Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday was dead, and the firm in his name was no longer in existence. He contended that the agreement could not be enforced by law, and that the directors had virtually the power to appoint solicitors to the company. It was true that clause 98 of the articles of association gave power to the agents to appoint solicitors, secretaries, bankers, &c., as they thought proper; but at the same time there was nothing to prevent the directors from supervising or interfering with the actions of the agents, at their discretion.

His Lordship remarked that the contract entered into between the company and the plaintiffs could not, so far as he saw, be interfered with by the directors, any more than by the company. He wanted to know if there was anything to show that the agents were to exercise their powers subject to the control of the directors.

The Advocate-General urged that the directors had the right of supervision, and that in appointing Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little solicitors to the company, they had acted as much within their rights as in the interests of the company.

The address on behalf of the plaintiffs was not finished when the court adjourned.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 24th September as compared with the statement of the 17th September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 17. Rs.	Sept. 24. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	36,12,468	41,45,566
Do. do. at Branches	11,71,152	12,14,627
Other Deposits	2,07,88,497	2,04,89,630
Post Bills	19,855	19,985
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,31,683	3,92,551
	3,82,48,655	3,84,87,359
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	50,94,939	51,02,418
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,58,522	13,13,430
Loans on Security of do.	1,38,90,578	1,34,52,963
Current Accounts, overdrawn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills Discounted	76,41,371	85,22,220
Stamps	3,053	2,996
Dead Stock Rs. 5,49,180 Amt. applied in reduction 2,25,000	3,24,180	3,24,180
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,10,950	5,67,957
Cash and Currency Notes	96,24,832	92,00,315
	3,82,48,655	3,84,87,359

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL VINCENT EYRE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR VINCENT EYRE, C.B., K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Artillery, whose death is announced by Reuter, was born in 1811, was educated at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the Bengal Artillery in 1828, served in Afghanistan in 1841-2, and as a volunteer with the Horse Artillery during the insurrection in Kabul, in which he was severely wounded. He accompanied the army on its retreat, was made prisoner by Akbar Khan, and after a captivity of eight months, effected his escape to Sir. G. Pollock's camp in Sept. 1842, and published an interesting account of the "Military Operations at Kabul," in 1843. He had shown his skill as a practical engineer by several scientific inventions, and was the author of a pamphlet on "Metallic Boats and Floating Waggons for Naval and Military Service; with Observations on American Life-preserving Cars," published in 1854. Major-General Eyre, who distinguished himself during the trying period of the Indian Mutiny, was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of other learned bodies, was made a C.B. in 1858, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1867 in reward for his Indian services. During the late conflict between France and Prussia he was chairman of the Boulogne branch of the English National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, and made public some of his experiences in a little work entitled "A Fortnight's Tour among French Ambulances," 1870.

A RECENT number of *Vanity Fair* contained the following notice of this distinguished officer :—Among the officers promoted in the monster *Gazette* is one whose career has been romantic and successful. Thirty years ago there lived at Woodview, Eyre Court, county Galway, a worthy gentleman of the Irish branch of the distinguished family of Eyre. This gentleman, like many other Irish landlords, had more blue-blood than gold, and moreover was blessed or cursed with a large family. The eldest son had just obtained a commission in the 44th Regiment, and the brother next to him, Philip, was most anxious likewise to follow the career of arms. Suddenly his hopes were blighted by an intimation from his father that he could not afford to put him into the Army, and that he had destined him for business. Philip, however, had made up his mind that a solder he would be, and one fine morning in March, 1851, he quietly left his tutors at Dublin, and, proceeding to Chester, enlisted in the 38th Regiment, then commanded by that distinguished officer, the late Sir John Campbell. For many months his family did not know whether he was dead or alive. At the end of a year it came to Sir John Campbell's knowledge who young Private Eyre was. Sending for him to the orderly-room, he questioned the lad, who frankly told his story. Sir John said he would write to young Eyre's family; and offered to purchase his discharge at once. The latter kind and liberal offer Philip Eyre declined, saying that he was resolved to continue a soldier. On this Sir John promoted him to the rank of Lance-corporal, and promised to recommend him in good time for a commission. Before very long he found himself a Sergeant, and in August, 1854, obtained a commission as Ensign in his own regiment. As such he served in the Crimea, and was present at the siege of Sebastopol. Before the end of the siege he was appointed Adjutant of a provisional battalion at Malta, where he remained till the peace, which found him a Lieutenant. Scarcely had he returned to England when he embarked with his regiment for India and served throughout the Mutiny. In 1858 he became Adjutant of the regiment, and held that appointment for four years, when he obtained his captaincy without purchase. While Adjutant he displayed the natural chivalry of his disposition in a manner which, however creditable to him, brought about a severe punishment. A friend and brother officer, being sent on detachment, desired his wife to "go to Eyre at once in any difficulty." Soon afterwards the elderly military Lothario who commanded the station persecuted the lady with his attentions. She sent for Mr. Eyre, who, going to Lothario's house, used some strong language and very significant threats. The matter leaked out, and Lothario was required to submit the case to a court of inquiry or to resign his appointment. He resigned, but brought a civil action against Mr. Eyre, and was successful in obtaining a verdict. Promoted to Captain in 1862, Philip Eyre became Major without purchase in 1876, and the other day obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the regiment in which he enlisted as a private soldier thirty years ago.

COLONEL MALLESON in his "History of the Indian Mutiny," writing with reference to the siege of Arah says :—It was clear to the tried and gallant men who had so successfully defended themselves against enormous odds, that a deliverer had driven away their enemies, and that before many hours they would be able to render honour to the name of him who had so nobly dared to rescue them. Who was that deliverer? Amongst the many detachments which left Calcutta during the month of July was one commanded by Major Vincent Eyre, of the Bengal Artillery. The detachment consisted of a company of European gunners, and a horse-battery of six guns. Major Eyre was an officer possessing natural ability improved by study, great determination, a clear head, and a lofty sense of duty. He had had great experience of men, had mastered all the details of his profession, was fit for any employment, but, like Domouriez, he had reached the prime of life before the opportunity arrived which was to show the stuff that was in him. He had served during the first Afghanistan war, and had been one of those who had been selected by the British General as hostages to be made over to Mahomed Akbar Khan. Subsequently he had been appointed by Lord Ellenborough to raise and to command a company of artillery for the newly formed Gwalior Contingent. In 1855, Eyre had visited Europe. On his return to India, early in 1857, he had been sent to command a horse field-battery in British Burma. Recalled thence with his battery, when the eyes of the Government of India were being opened to the gravity of the situation, Eyre arrived in Calcutta on the 14th of June. There he was kept for several days in a state of uncertainty, terminated only by his being ordered to leave with his battery in a steamer and flat, on the 10th of July, for Allahabad.

A little episode in Eyre's history at the period of the first Afghan war deserves to be recorded. On a previous occasion, the Afghan chiefs [illegible]quired four married offi[illegible] their [illegible]hildren as hosta[illegible] [illegible] was one, w[illegible] had [illegible] wives and c[illegible] [illegible]cers, of whom Eyre [illegible]re invited by General, by an official circular, to undertake [illegible] risk. The following were the replies as giv[illegible] Lady Sale in her journal :—"Lieutenant Eyre [illegible] if it was to be productive of great good he wo[illegible] stay with his wife and child. The others all refuse[illegible] to risk the safety of their families. One said he would rather put a pistol to his wife's head, and shoot her; and another, that his wife should only be tken at the point of the bayonet; for himself he was ready to perform any duty imposed on him." On this incident the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the day thus commented :—"Channing, in his eloquent and philosophic analysis of the character of Na[illegible]leon, has felicitously defined three orders of great[illegible] in the last of which he assigns a place to th[illegible] conqueror of Europe. Following the spir[illegible] great thinker, we cannot but recognise in [illegible] Eyre's noble reply a higher tone of fee[illegible] be traced in the answer of either of [illegible] rades. Therefore, while we may aw[illegible] niches in the same order with Nap[illegible] cence in the sentiments of Dr. [illegible] to hail in Lieutenant Eyre's c[illegible] the lineaments of that fi[illegible] ness—through which t[illegible] poses an unfaltering t[illegible] hour, and is ever re[illegible] his country or of p[illegible] be slow to recogni[illegible] first order in t[illegible] occasion I am [illegible]

ADVIC[illegible] rest by [illegible] teeth [illegible] WIN[illegible] suff[illegible]

THE ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS ON THE "LADY VISITOR'S" LETTERS.

THE *Indian Daily News* observes that "although the Government of India has declared, through the Secretary of State, that there is no truth in the story of a traffic of European girls and women at Bombay, for an immoral purpose, the *Bombay Gazette* continues to open its columns to correspondence on the subject. From this correspondence, it is impossible not to draw the conclusion that a contradiction has been too hastily put forward on official authority. There is the fact that such women as a "lady visitor" has described are comparatively numerous in Bombay, and that attached to their haunts there are numbers of foreigners, Levantees, and others who are known to be supported by the women. The matter, it would seem, cannot rest where it has been left. We do not see why a proper and open enquiry should not be made. Official enquiries, conducted without notice, and in the dark, are not likely to elicit much truth, or to command much confidence from the public. If the enquiry were extended to Calcutta, and the nationality of these unfortunates ascertained together with the way in which each one found her way to India, a great deal of light would be thrown on a painful subject, and the Government would be in a position to come to a fair decision on the matter.

THE Bangalore *Daily Post* says :—That the officia[illegible] denial of the statements contained in "A Lady Visitor's" letters to a Bombay paper should satisfy no one was inevitable from the form which that denial assumed. With that unfortunate tendency to over-protesting which characterizes many of its utterances, the Government of India declared that there was "no foundation" for those assertions—a statement which defeated its own purpose by proving too much. That an organized trade in immoral women is carried on between Bombay and certain European and Asiatic ports is notorious; and any one doubtful of the fact has only to drive down the thoroughfares known as Duncan Road and Grant-Road to satisfy himself of its truth. The Government of India, however, actually deny this notorious fact when they declare that "no foundation" exists for the conclusion that this trade sometimes includes innocent girls. The natural inference—the inference which, in default of positive proof to the contrary, would force itself on every mind—is that the existence of such a trade implies incidents of the painful kind alluded to. How is it possible that the Government of India can be in a position to assert that the inference is "without foundation?" The question receives an answer in the columns of the paper which published the letters of "A Lady Visitor," which says :—"It should be known that the 'enquiry' has been begun, carried on, and brought to a conclusion—if indeed it has had time to have the usual three stages—without any reference to us on the part of the police to be put in communication with our correspondent. The public will not be surprised to find that she attaches no importance to the flat and official contradiction which her statements have received." The accuracy of this statement is impugned, it is only fair to admit, by an official of the Bombay Police, who reminds the editor that, in a private note addressed to him, he requested to be put in communication with the writer of the letters. This, however, in no way affects the character of the "enquiry," which, as a matter of fact, was conducted—if it ever was conducted at all—without the assistance of the lady solely responsible for the allegations which are now alleged to have "no foundation." And how does this official undertake to prove the accuracy of the official contradiction? By declaring himself "prepared to prove that it has happened only once within the last twenty-five years that a European (Bulgarian Jewess) girl was brought here and introduced for the first time to a vicious mode of life." In other words, evidence showing that one such case has actually occurred is adduced to prove that there is "no foundation" for the statement that one such case could possibly occur. The subject is an unsavoury one, but we trust that private philanthropy will not be deterred from investigating it by the torrent of invective which has emanated from the journalistic champion of the Bombay Police. In any case, their virtuous wrath will appear somewhat ludicrous so long as they continue to sanction the horrible display of vice which has made some of the streets of Bombay a by-word and a reproach among the cities of the East.

BENGAL.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—A salute of fifteen guns on Thursday evening announced the departure of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and suite by special train for Darjiling. The Hon'ble Mr. Macdonell and Mrs. Macdonell, Mr. Levinge, and Colonel Trevor, R.E., V.C., also accompanied His Honour.—*Englishman.*

DEATH OF THE TRAFFIC MANAGER, ESTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—We regret to have to record the death of Mr. J. Brander, Traffic Manager of the Estern Bengal Railway, and Major of the Railway Volunteers. Mr. Brander was only forty-five years old at the time of his death, and had been in the service of the Company for a period of nearly twenty-five years. He was buried yesterday evening at the Scotch Burial Ground. He had been ailing for some time, and had been unable to attend to business. He sank at last under the combined effects of dropsy and heart-disease. He will be very much missed on the Estern Bengal Railway, where his immense energy and power of work were well known. In spite of a certain brusqueness of manner, and a certain indication that he expected implicit obedience from his subordinates, he was greatly liked and trusted. He leaves a wife and six children, and these will not be without that sympathy which always gathers round those who have to mourn the earnest and strong worker, the man who in the path of duty sets an example as well as demands labour.

THE EDEN GARDENS AT CALCUTTA.—One of the latest and greatest improvements to Calcutta is taking shape in the introduction of the electric light in these gardens, and as a natural consequence, to the gardens themselves. The band-stand is to be removed from its present position, and will be placed about the middle of the green near the river boundary, in order that carriage people may have a better opportunity of hearing the strains of the band, and that they may be equally audible at either extremity of the promenade. A broad path will run from the maidan end along side the parapet up to the big lake, and will then be brought round in a curve and join the path on the other side, where there will be a couple of fountains in full play. By this means, there will be an uninterrupted promenade from the maidan to the lake, as nearly as possible opposite the Pagoda. It has been suggested, and the suggestion has a very good chance of being carried into effect, that some of our Calcutta *entrepreneurs* should use the Burmese edifice as a place wherein to dispense the goods of this world, so that tired and heated pedestrians may have ample means wherewith to refresh themselves. The lake will also have the benefit of the electric light, and the gardens will have gas distributed over their length and breadth. The only drawback to these improvements is that a portion of the row round the gardens will be cut off. Till now equestrians were able to ride right round the gardens; later on they will not be able to do so, a portion, measuring about three hundred yards, having been cut off to enable the engineer, Mr. Hughes, to carry out his plans. But this is a small matter when compared with the boon offered to pedestrians, and one to which no one should object. It is estimated that the introduction of the electric light will effect a saving of Rs. 2 per hour in the lighting expenses of the gardens. The whole idea is one which commends itself to the most casual observer, and which will tend greatly to popularise the gardens as an evening resort.—*Englishman.*

THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.—The last *Calcutta Gazette* contains the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal upon the Bengal Pilot service and the re-distribution of tonnage amongst the different grades, which has received the sanction of the Government of India. It appears that in 1872 upon the recommendation of a committee, the strength of the Pilot service was fixed at 72 in all, of whom 56 were to be ordinarily running pilots. Since that time, however, the circumstances of the port have considerably altered, and the Port Officer has given reasons for believing that a reduction in the number of pilots was advisable in order "to allow each pilot a fair number of ships to give him a sufficient income." Accordingly, the question was again referred for consideration to a Committee consisting of the Officiating Accountant-General, the Port Officer, a Senior Pilot, (Mr. Daly), and a Junior Pilot (Mr. Rayner). The committee were of opinion that the number of pilots should be reduced to 60. "But," says His Honour, "an immediate reduction to sixty would, if casualties fell below the average, prejudice the prospects of promotion of the leadsmen now in the service. The Committee therefore propose that no present reduction be made in the number of pilots, but that after 1886 (by which time the last leadsman now in the service will in the ordinary course have been promoted) the number of pilots should be reduced to 60, and that in the meantime no steps should be taken to raise the force to its full strength. This suggestion has commended itself to the Government of India. The Government rese[illegible] to increase or diminish the nu[illegible]vice as may seem ex[illegible]pt at [illegible] of fluctuation[illegible] trade [illegible] present [illegible]cers [illegible]

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and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE MOOLTAN RIOTS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, writing from Mooltan under date Sept. 21st, says :—Of late, the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan has been in the habit of hearing all complaints and applications connected with the ill-feeling between the Hindoos and Mahomedans at the City Police Station, in the mornings. On the 16th, the Mahomedans applied for permission to open new beef shops in the city. This was refused ; and at the same time it was ordered that beef should, for the future, be brought by the old route *via* Hoosingahi into the city, as it had been since the annexation, or for the last 30 years. The previous order directing it to be brought by another route was simultaneously cancelled. On hearing this the Hindoos declared that they would not permit any beef whatever to be brought into the city. On the 19th, the Hindoos closed their shops and stopped all business. Early on the morning of the 20th, they attacked and badly wounded the butcher bringing beef into the city. A couple of policemen interfered and tried to save him, and were attacked and beaten off. An inspector and about a dozen constables then went, and were similarly maltreated and driven away. Large and tumultuous crowds of Hindoos had by this time assembled in the main Chouk and thoroughfares, attacked and wrecked the principal Mahomedan mosques, and set fire to the Korans, religious books, mats, prayer carpets, and all combustible articles found in and about them. The Deputy Commissioner who was holding Court at the City Police Station, accompanied by the Police Inspector and a number of policemen, then requested the city notables to use their influence in advising the excited mob to disperse peaceably, and went and addressed the Hindoo crowd himself. To this they replied by tumultuously surrounding and jostling and attacking both him and the Inspector, severely wounding the latter, who was, with considerable difficulty, rescued and taken into the Fort and placed under military protection. The Mahomedans then rose, and, in retaliation, burnt and wrecked the Hindoo temples outside the Bore gate and on the canal banks. The *budmashes* locally known as "*Goondas*" naturally took advantage of the disturbance to break into shops and houses, and plunder freely. Between 9 and 10 a.m. the troops were called out to overawe the crowds of excited rioters, who by this time numbered many thousands. The promptitude with which the entire brigade responded to the call for help was remarkable, and it seemed to astonish and paralyse the riotous mobs, who carefully avoided coming into collision with the soldiers throughout the affair. The troops, immediately on arrival, took possession of the gates and main thoroughfares, and protected the principal mosques and temples, the artillery taking up a commanding position in the open of the Hoosaingahi. Half the brigade is still on duty in the city, and the remaining half is held in reserve in cantonments, and ready to turn out at once, if required. Excited crowds of people (principally Hindoos) still assemble in knots here and there within the city, but carefully avoid violence in the presence of the troops.

About 30 or 40 people have been hurt in the row, some severely. Nearly 100 arrests were promptly made, and the prisoners at once taken into the Fort and placed under police guards, supported by the military. A night attack by the Mahomedans of the suburbs and surrounding villages is apprehended. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Roe, was himself mobbed and roughly used by the Hindoo rioters, and was struck by bricks or other similar missiles, which were flying about promiscuously and freely.

The warnings given in your columns, and by the press generally, were unheeded ; otherwise, with due precaution, the disturbance might perhaps have been averted. The Hindoos still maintain a defiant attitude, which will doubtless continue until their leaders are proceeded against, and divested of the power for future mischief. There can be no doubt that the ill-advised Hindoos have been the ignorant dupes of a few of their own designing and ambitious brethren. If not properly and judiciously handled now, this matter may lead to very serious results ; the news and feeling will spread like wild-fire and gain strength and stability by its very expansion. While it is undoubtedly necessary to repel force by force, in order to maintain authority and enforce peace, this measure in itself will manifestly fail in eradicating the *secret* power which is impelling the people, by inflammatory appeals to their religious feelings, to deeds of violence and opposition to authority. That power lies in the persons of the leaders and *instigators* of the contending parties, who should, in the interests of the public and for the general good, be divested of the capacity for future evil. They ought to be well known by the very prominence established by themselves in this unfortunate business ; and so there should be no difficulty in dealing with them, according to their deserts and the demands of public justice and good policy.

During the night of the 20th, the Mahomedans made reprisals by burning and wrecking a few small and unimportant religious edifices of the Hindoos, in isolated localities, at some little distance out of the city walls. A cavalry patrol party opportunely arrived in time to save the Jogmaya Shrine and Temple. There was also a gathering of the surrounding rural Mahomedan population, but the presence of the troops deterred them from advancing towards the city.

INDIAN SALT REVENUE.

WE have been supplied by the Department of Finance and Commerce with the following comparative abstract of the Indian salt revenue, miscellaneous receipts excluded (in thousands of maunds and rupees), for the four months, April to July :—

	1874-5	1875-6	1876-7	1877-8	1878-9	1879-0	1880-1	1881-2
BENGAL.								
Qty. Mds.	2620	2602	2198	3041	2784	3025	3187	3043
Duty Rs.	8431	8345	8058	9763	8659	8640	9118	8708
INLAND CUSTOMS								
Qty. Mds.	[illegible]	1498	1483	1779	1510	1711	1793	1999
Duty Rs.	3780	4410	4367	5253	4088	4226	4398	4906
MADRAS.								
Qty. Mds.	1883	2067	1933	2011	1789	1976	2050	1899
Duty Rs.	3428	3769	3537	3675	4465	4942	5125	4716
BOMBAY.								
Qty. Mds.	1335	1504	1576	1793	1755	1801	2006	1907
Duty Rs.	2706	2926	3119	3489	4316	4434	5015	4768
SINDH.								
Qty. Mds.	71	94	98	111	47	37	37	56
Duty Rs.	37	45	48	57	45	93	93	110
BRITISH BURMA.								
Qty.* Mds.	319	382	340	288	219	299	286	513
Duty Rs.	69	72	60	48	40	47	54	103
TOTAL.								
Qty. Mds.	7558	8147	7928	9023	8134	8852	9359	9417
Duty Rs.	18454	19567	19186	22285	21613	22382	23803	23371

Note.—This table only shows the amount of duty collected at the rates per maund current in each province.
* The quantity on which Excise Duty was collected is not included.

CYPRUS.

WE understand that the following article, taken from the *St. James's Gazette*, is from the pen of a gentleman holding a high position in the administration of the island :—

A most interesting collection of papers on Cyprus has just been issued by the Colonial Office. From these papers it appears that the advance our countrymen have already made there, with only three years' experience of the island, and in spite of the climate, bad diet, and the struggle with two tongues so foreign to us as Turkish and Romaic (not to speak of the intricacies of the existing laws which they have had to administer), is most praiseworthy. There is no duty of administrative or executive government—from the making of laws and the execution of murderers, to the improvement of harbours, the establishment of a currency, the organization of a police force, education, tax-gathering, vaccination, cattle-plague, or locust destruction—that has not had to be dealt with by the handful of Englishmen into whose charge the island has been given. The variety and extent of their labours can only fully be known to those who have watched them or taken part in them ; and it is to be remembered that the work had to be learned as it arose, so to speak, and had to be carried through without allowance of delay.

And yet a manifest tone of depreciation runs through the later and more important of the Colonial Office despatches. It almost seems as if some one had "put his foot down" about Cyprus. Those who know the place intimately are, of course, aware that the condition of its finances is any thing but good, and that it is not likely to improve for some time to come ; but that, though an important fact, is no excuse for running down the island in an unreasonable way, especially when we find the High Commissioner reporting as unquestionably that the lot of the Cypriot peasants has improved under English rule. They are slowly but surely advancing in prosperity, and are commencing not only to get out of the hands of the usurers but to deal directly with the banks upon the same terms as the usurers obtain for themselves. Nearly every village shows signs of prosperity in building operations. Gold (a thing never known before) is being steadily absorbed in the island : even wealthy neighbouring Egypt cannot draw gold from Cyprus as used to be the case formerly. The Cypriots are the envy of the peasants of the mainland of Asia Minor and of the Archipelago ; and at the Jerusalem pilgrimage of last Easter they were remarkable for appearing better off than the other pilgrims.

Three despatches of Lord Kimberley's (dated February 2, March 18, and July 18 of [illegible] explain the [illegible] important points as to [illegible] tra-tio[illegible] h we have now r[illegible] Office se[illegible] [illegible] ssari [illegible] ad- [illegible] de [illegible] d

be taken in connection with the annual payment of so-called "surplus revenue" to the Porte, calculated from the five years prior to our occupation. The surplus appears to be, on paper, about £90,000, although the exact amount is still in dispute : and it nowhere appears that the Porte proved the receipt of that sum. Whether received by the Porte or not, however, it was arrived at by wrecking the island. Not one para. can be shown to have been expended for years on local development of public works, as is clear from "the almost total want of public officers, roads, quays, and jetties, indispensable for the conduct of public business," which the Colonial Office recognizes. Immediately after our occupation we had at once to provide for these wants ; and with a Government engineer service, a medical service, an education service, a survey and a forest service, newly organized—in addition to the ordinary departments—"on the lowest scale which can without discredit be admitted in an island under the Government of the Queen" (to use the Colonial Office words) it is not to be wondered at that both ends do not meet in the annual accounts. Yet, leaving out of view the payment to the Sultan, there has been an average surplus of about £42,000 in each of the three years of our period of occupation. The position of the Sultan in this respect is enviable. Escaping all the troubles of administration on all the odium of tax-gathering, he is credited with £90,000 a year, while Cyprus incurs an annual average deficit of £48,000 in a partial endeavour to repair the result of his neglect through centuries. It seems pretty clear that the proper mode of meeting expenditure on permanent public works on a survey, and on planting, under such extraordinary circumstances, is what was intended by Lord Beaconsfield's Government—namely, a small loan at a low rate of interest guaranteed by England. This would throw only the interest and sinking fund each year on the Cyprus revenues, and would be a much more straightforward way of dealing with the question, as well as more "in accordance with colonial regulations and practice", than making matters appear to be much worse than they really are by asking Parliament for a grant in "aid of the revenues of Cyprus" this year to the extent of £78,000 as the Government is doing. For they have decided that, "owing to the peculiar nature of the tenure by which the island is held, the expedient of a loan is one which cannot be resorted to."

There is another reason for relieving annual revenue of such exceptional charges as can be properly spread over a series of years ; and that is, the fluctuating character of the revenue, which is mainly derived from agriculture, and therefore depends upon the weather and the locusts. The energy shown last year in the destruction of these pests resulted in the collection of 236 tons of their eggs ; nevertheless, they appeared this season in vast swarms on the cotton and wheat in the Messarian plain, and unremitting war will have to be waged on them from year to year before any impression is made.

The Colonial office evinces a strong objection to planting the barren lands. Doubtless such a measure is quite new to "colonial regulations and practice ;" but no one who knows the island well can help being astonished at such a decision. At the same time. Lord Kimberley sends up vows for the preservation of the existing trees, called by courtesy "forests," which he says should be given rest with a view to recovery. But so long as he will sanction no measure to keep down the hundreds of thousands of goats that roam the fenceless island at the will of the half-wild shepherds, his prayers will be all in vain, we fear.

The tithes produce nearly one-half the revenue of Cyprus, and are very fully treated in these papers ; and it is satisfactory to observe that the English regulations for their collection have worked well, while more than half of the articles of produce tithed by the Turks were freed last year, and further exemptions were in contemplation. The "colonial regulations and practice" point to the conversion of this import into a land tax.

BABYLONIAN EXPLORATIONS.

THE history of the treasure trove from the ruins of the great temple of the Babylonian Sun-god is one of interest independent of the valuable information to be gained from the records found in the cist, for it shows the pious regard which the Babylonian kings had for the memorials of their ancestors. In the 31st year of Nabupaliddina, King of Babylon—that is, about the year 852 B. C.—there was placed by the King in this cist a votive tablet in pious gratitude to the Sun-god for aiding him to defeat the invasion of the Sutu, a northern Elamite tribe, headed by their King Simas-sipak. Three centuries after, in about B.C. 550, Nobonidus, king of Babylon, after restoring the shrine of the "Sun-god, his lord," opened the record chest and placed in it terra-cotta cylinders recording his pious works of restoration and endowment.

Nabupaliddina was the contemporary of the Assyrian kings, Assur-nazirpal and Shalmanesar, and the sculptured inscribed memorial of his reign which has been restored to us is certainly one of the most important records that have rewarded the explorer in Babylonia. In the upper part of the tablet, the dimensions of which are two feet long by one foot broad, is a small sculptured panel representing the worship of the Sun-god by Nabupaliddina and attendant priests. The god is represented as seated on a throne beneath a baldacchino, or open canopy shrine. He has long beard and hair, like most conceptions of the Sun-god, and holds in his hand a ring, the emblem of revolving time, and a short stick : too small for a sceptre, we may, perhaps, see in this the fire stick, which was closely connected with the Sun-god. Before him, on a small table altar is a large disc, ornamented with four starlike limbs and four sets of wave-like rays. Above this group is cut the inscription—"The Disc of the Sun-god and the rays (of his) eyes." The scene here depicted is clearly indicative of the fact that the priests of Sippara were worshippers of the solar disc and solar rays, and their creed seems to bear a close resemblance to that of the disc-worshippers of the 18th Egyptian dynasty, who, under Amenophis III. and his son Khunaten, for some time held their ground against the priests of Ammon. This heretical creed was introduced into Egypt by Thi, the Asiatic wife of Amenophis III., and its tenets have been made the subject of a special memoir by Sir Charles Nicholson. The discovery of this sculpture and inscription from the ruins of the temple of the Sun-god at Sippara tends very strongly to place the origin of the creed in Babylonia. The inscription on the back and front of this memorial tablet is a valuable record of the religious life and ceremonial of the Babylonian temples, and the list of the solar festivals in the fifth and sixth columns shows how far back into the remote past we must place the rise of Babylonian sun worship. Astronomers will welcome this ancient list of festivals, as it proves very clearly the high character of the astronomical knowledge of the Babylonian priests. The six fixed festivals recorded in this inscription are—

1. Nisan, seventh day, Festival of the Rays (vernal equinox).
2. Airu, tenth day, Festival of the Rays.
3. Ulul, third day, Festival of the Illumination of the Temple.
4. Tasrituv, seventh day, Festival of the Illumination of the Palace (autumnal equinox).
5. Marchesvan, 14th day, Festival of the Rays.
6. Adar, 15th day, Festival of the Illumination of the Palace.

The discovery of an important list of solar festivals such as we have here is an important addition to our knowledge of Babylonian astro-theology. The first month of the Babylonian calendar was the "month of sacrifice," or "the altar," and its position was fixed by the vernal equinox, which was in the time of Nabupaliddina, in the sign of Aries—the ram being the chief object of sacrifice. Students of biblical archæology will find an abundant fund of matter in the carefully compiled rules as to the distribution of the sacrificial victims. "Sheep," "oxen," "rams," "fruits of the earth," were objects of sacrifice, and portions of each offering were set aside for the priests. These offerings were burned on the great altar of the temple discovered by Mr. Rassam in the chamber adjoining the record room. The great central court of this temple seems to have been styled "the court of the Sun-god," and there was also an outer court "called the court of Bel." The value of this record, which tells of ancient Sippara and its temple, is still further enhanced by the fact that we have preserved to us the name of the sculptor who prepared the work. The King commissioned "Nabu-iddina Suma," a priest of the temple, to carve this record ; which, after it was done, he inspected and found its design "pleasing to his eyes" and "excellent before and behind." There are many points of history raised by this inscription, but it will suffice to say that from the earliest days of Baylonian history the city of "Sippara of the Sun" was a prominent centre of social and religious life. The excavations, therefore, at Abu Hubba have restored to us the ruins of the great temple of the Sun-god, "the House of Light" in the Chaldean Heliopolis. The monuments reveal to us the fact that there was a second city of Sippara, whose ruins are probably marked by the mounds of Deyr, and which was dedicated to the goddess Anat or Anunit, and the two cities of Sippara may be identified with the cities of Sepharvaim, mentioned by the Hebrew writer of the Second Book of Kings. This discovery is greatly enhanced by the further discoveries made by Mr. Rassam in another grave mound of Chaldea. The excavations which the explorer made in the mounds of Hubl Ibraheem, some ten miles east of Babylon, have restored records which prove that beneath these ruins were the remains of the temples and places of the city of Cutha, one of the great theological centres of Babylonia. In the southern portion of the larger of the two mounds at Hubl Ibraheem, Mr. Rassam found extensive remains [illegible] ildings, chambers, and corridors, and the in[illegible] bed bricks and tablets recovered point to these [illegible] ices as being the remains of the great Temple [illegible] Nergal and his consort Laz, which was restored [illegible] he great temple-builder Nebuchadnezzar. To [illegible] biblical scholar the discoveries of these cities, [illegible] epharvaim and Cutha, is a great gain, for from them were brought the men of Sepharvaim and the man of Cutha, who were placed in Samaria by the Assyrian conqueror, Sargon (2 Kings, xvii. 24-31). The descendants of these worshippers of Adrammolech and Anammolech and Nergal, the god of Cutha, are now to be found in the small white-robed congregation who gather round the high priest Yakub in the synagogue at Nablus. The traveller who visits these last remnants of the [illegible] l of Israel may carry his thoughts far back [illegible] d the days of the Captivity, into the azure of [illegible], to the days when the ancestors of these [illegible] de the courts of Bit-Parra echo with [illegible] raise to the Sun the "lord of light and [illegible]

[illegible] ecord of an explorer's short campaign [illegible] cities of Chaldea, and its results [illegible] to hope for richer discoveries in [illegible] nd where centre all the tradi- [illegible] nd religion of Western Asia. [illegible] logist, and the student of [illegible] each and all, problems [illegible] found beneath the [illegible] be hoped that the [illegible] 1880-81 may urge [illegible] useum to greater [illegible] the early chap- [illegible] ried in those

[illegible] m's work [illegible] ting out [illegible] cience [illegible] ured [illegible] nd [illegible]

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Do.	FFF	do.	" 12-0 do.
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Do.	FF	do.	" 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 11-0 do.
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BRASS, GUN METAL, and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to order.
WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS, from the best brands of Iron, forged under the Steam Hammer.
IRON BRIDGES, Girders, Roofs and other structural Iron Work, designed, manufactured, and erected
ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.
FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.
PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engines have the largest cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse power, than Engines by any other Maker.
INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS by J. and H. Gwynne, various sizes, always available. These are the most economical Steam Pumps yet introduced.
HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.
MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, or imported from the best English Makers.
ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order. Sets of Fitters,' Smiths,' and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.
METALS.—Bar Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.
PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes supplied to order.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS SENT ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus :—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c. : "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public ; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows :—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY	Messrs.	C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA	"	HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE	"	COOPER ALLEN & Co.
CALICUT	"	PIERCE, LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN	"	"
CEYLON	"	W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHE	"	A. MCHINCH & Co.
MADRAS	"	SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON	"	HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	"	COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO, Secretary.

BE WARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

Dark Cambric Costumes.	Long Sealskin Jackets.
Navy Serge.	Do. Astrakan do.
Thick Tweed.	Warm Ulsters.
Warm Home Spun do.	Rain Coats.
Guernsey quilted do.	Alpacca Cache Possiere.
Norfolk Travelling with extra Jacket.	Flemish Linen Dust Coats.
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel.	Dark Cambric Petticoats.
Warm Oxford Jackets.	Warm Petticoats.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, READY FOR WEAR.

Flannel in different colours.	Boots and Shoes.
Waterproof Sheeting.	Folding Deck Chairs.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.	Ladies Trunks.
Ladies' Undervests.	Travelling Boxes.
Tweed Hats.	Hat Boxes.
Terai Hats.	Soiled Linen Bags.
Fancy Deck Hats.	Leather Purses.
Sealskin Caps.	Air Pillows.
Alexandra Jackets.	Resais (Indian Quilts).
Shawls.	Rugs and Straps.
Scotch Mauds.	Silk Umbrellas.
Mufflers and Wrappers.	Parasols.
Blankets.	Tin Baths.
Bathing Gowns.	Nail Brushes.
Towels.	Tooth Brushes.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.	Hair Brushes in cases.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.	Combs and Powders.
White and coloured Handkerchiefs.	Perfumes.
Neckties and Fichus.	Soap Boxes.
Sponges.	Luggage Labels.
Toilet Requisites.	Fans.
Fitted Bags complete.	Work Boxes, &c., &c.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & Co., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,
PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery :—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.
[illegible] Millefleur [illegible] Club, &c.
No. 15, Re. 1-8; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re. 1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	" 125,	" 2
Florida Water	" 140½,	" 1
Violet Vinegar	" 160,	" 1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
La Noblesse Pomade.
For promoting the Growth of the Hair.
No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour.
No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Violet and Millefleurs Toilet and Nursery Powder remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance
No. 374, 8as. ; No. 375, 12as. ; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1 ;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,
Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3 ; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship ; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 25
" hunting "	" 30
" half-hunting "	" 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.
FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 40
" hunting "	" 45
" half hunting "	" 50
" open crystal face case, extra fine	" 50
" hunting case	" 60
" half hunting case	" 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases	Rs. 60
" silver "	" 70
" gold "	" 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WAT[illegible]
THESE very useful watches a[illegible] of the following descriptio[illegible]
In Silver open face cases [illegible]
" " Hunting " [illegible]
The watches show on separat[illegible] the week and the [illegible] c[illegible] can be full[illegible]

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 25
" hunting "	" 26
" half hunting "	" 27

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following points of this old established office :—

FUNDS.—These now considerably exceed FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLION STERLING, and are larger than those of any British Office transacting business in India. Detailed statements showing the nature of the Investment are published annually.

ANNUAL REVENUE.—This has now reached EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

CLAIMS.—The amount paid annually to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders is upwards of HALF-A-MILLION STERLING.

NEW BUSINESS.—Since 1865 the yearly New Assurances of the Company have exceeded ONE MILLION STERLING,—a result maintained by no other British Office for so many years in succession.

RATES.—These have lately been considerably reduced at most ages and will be found moderate. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience,—now of considerable extent—nor by the most recent investigation into the mortality of European lives in India.

FACILITIES FOR ASSURANCE.—The Local Boards are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head office, and arrangements can be made for Medical Examinations in any part of India.

Forms of proposals, &c., and every information may be obtained on application.

Bombay Branch Office, 14, Rampart Row.
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary,
Madras Office—
BINNY & CO., Chief Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that E[illegible] Prud[illegible] [illegible] impossible.
[illegible] unds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merc[illegible]se, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their con[illegible] in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Age[illegible] nd paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & [illegible] Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO[illegible]ANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 ST[illegible]G.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invest[illegible] the best and safest Securities, now amount [illegible]
£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.................£300,690
" 1872.................£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863.........£1,045,143 | 1873.........£2,645,503
1868.........£1,579,578 | 1878.........£4,019,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

PRESIDENT :
[illegible] GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXB[illegible] K. T.
VIC[illegible]
HIS GRACE THE DU[illegible] LAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.................... £2,000,000.
WHEREOF PAID-UP........................ £450,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IRRESPECTIVE OF CAPITAL AND RESERVES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1879.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND................ £3,062,174 6 2
ANNUITY FUND........................ £371,273 19 1

Note.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligation of the Fire Department.

EXTRACT FROM THE FINANCE CHRONICLE AND INSURANCE CIRCULAR.

THE report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitle the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century : every year has been a record of steady progress and honourable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual premium £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year of £269,608, which is disposed as follows : a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share ; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made ; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
Local Board of Directors :
J. C. Macgregor, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. Morgan, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—RISKS on NATIVE LIVES are accepted on TERMS CASH.

For Forms, &c., apply, to Messrs. JOHN FLEMING & Co., or W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

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